THE CULTIVATOR.

NEW "TO IMPROVE THE SOIL AND MIND." SERIES.

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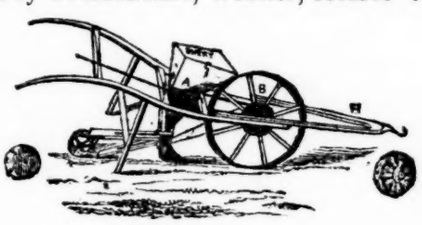
IMPLEMENTS AT THE LATE STATE FAIR.

The exhibition of implements at the State Fair at Buffalo was, in respect to its extent and the general value of the articles, the best we have ever seen. There were many implements which appear likely to become useful, that have not hitherto been extensively known, and a brief notice of some which came under our observation, may be interesting.

SEED-SOWERS OR DRILLS.—The introduction of these implements among the farmers of this country, is comparatively recent. In England, they have been known for many years, and their use has been constantly extending, till it is now considered a maxim there, that "the drill is the sheet-anchor of wheat husbandry." We see no reason why the system of drillling wheat or other grain, may not be attended with equal advantages here as in Europe—in fact, so far as it has been tried, we think its utility has been demonstrated. Drills of English and Scotch manufacture have been imported, and several have been made here by our own mechanics; and we understand that farmers who have tried both, are inclined to give the preference to those of "home manufacture," on account of their simplicity and cheapness, while they are equally as efficient and precise in their operations. Of those exhibited at Buffalo, we noticed Sherman's, of which a cut and description will be found in another place—and Pennock's, offered by the same person; Palmer's offered by FITCH, BARRY & Co., Brockport, N. Y.; Graggs & Reynold's, offered by O. REYNOLDS, Webster, Monroe county, N



Emery's Drill Barrow.

Y. A drill, adapted to sowing all kinds of seeds, by hand or horse-power, was shown by H. L. EMERY, Albany. Of this we have previously given a description. (See vol. for 1847, p. 121.)

HORSE POWERS.—Horse-powers of various kinds are used for threshing grain, and for various other purposes. They are differently constructed according to the amount of force to be applied. Where only the strength of one or two horses is required, and especially where a portable power is wanted, some of these, *properly made*, on the "endless-chain" principle, have several advantages. Where it becomes necessary to apply several horses, a sweep or lever power is essential, in order to make the proper attachment. Of the former kind exhibited at Buffalo, we noticed Wheeler's, calculated for either one horse or two horses, offered by H. L. EMERY, Albany. It has been described in our columns, and is well known. Of sweep powers, we noticed Hall's, offered by J. HALL, Rochester; Pitts', offered by J. A. PITTS, Rochester. These seem to be well constructed, and are, we understand, much used in Western New-York. We have heretofore given a description of Mr. HALL's, (see vol. for 1844, p. 344.) Taplin's power was offered by EDDY & Co., Union Village, Washington county, N. Y. This was described in our volume for 1844, p. 377.

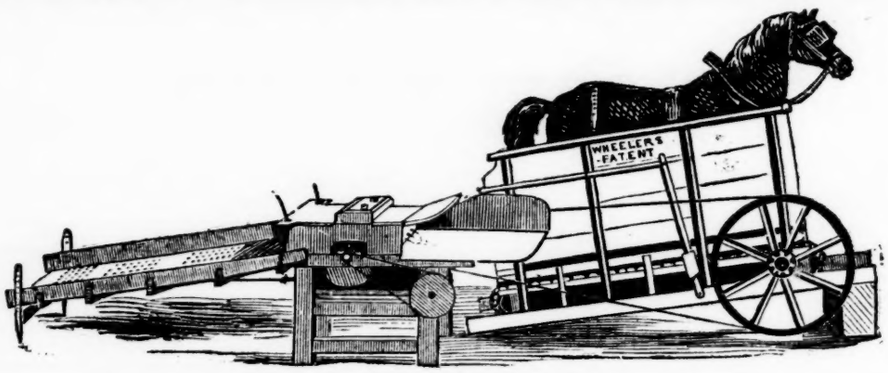
CULTIVATORS.—In the construction and use of these implements, a great improvement has been made within a few years. The principal advantage to which we allude, consists in adapting them to the working of fallows. After a sod has been plowed, the cultivator is capable of penetrating the ground to a sufficient depth to eradicate weeds, and prepare the soil for wheat; and it is made of such dimensions that a much greater breadth can be worked in the same time, than could be done by the same team with a plow. For spring crops, also, land which is not too heavy, that had been broken up the previous fall, can be readily and cheaply brought into a good condition for planting by the use of a cultivator, of the right construction. Cast-iron, which has hitherto been frequently used for the teeth, is found to get too dull to cut the roots of weeds and stir the soil thoroughly. The teeth are now made of cast steel, of any size or shape desired, and being brought to a good edge at first, continue to keep so for some time.

Cultivators for working fallows are sometimes made with wheels, and are so contrived that by means of a lever or other apparatus, the frame work and teeth can be easily raised or lowered, so as to adjust the working of the implement to any required depth.

Of *large* cultivators at Buffalo, we noticed IDE's (of which a cut and description will be found in our vol. for 1847, p. 285;) Hinkston's offered by D. HINKSTON, Clarkson, Monroe county, and one offered by E. R. DIX, of Vernon, Oneida county.

Of cultivators for hoed crops, we noticed several kinds. One by H. L. EMERY, with cast-steel teeth, of good shape—expanding frame, with wheel in front—appeared likely to do good execution. There were other kinds which were not without merits, offered by E. J. BURRALL, Geneva, and WM. ADAMS, Middleport.

PLOWS.—There was a numerous display of these, though but few which differed essentially from those exhibited at previous exhibitions. H. L. EMERY presented seven of different patterns, (including the "Worcester Eagle" plow,) a side-hill plow, and several



Wheeler's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

subsoil plows. Different kinds were also presented by STARBUCK & SON, Troy, RAPALJE & BRIGGS Rochester, E. J. BURRALL, Geneva; and H. DELANO, Mottville. EDDY & Co., Union Village, Washington county, presented a plow with wrought-iron beam; J. H. CULP, Drummondville, Canada West, presented several kinds of the Scotch plow, for heavy soil, and also the "Improved Canada plow," for light soil.

STAVE MACHINE.—An article under this head, which appeared to be very useful, was offered by ISAAC DOOLITTLE, of Rochester. It would make handsome staves from any kind of stuff, and at a very rapid rate.

CORN-SHELLERS.—In a country where Indian corn constitutes the most important staple of production, the most ready and expeditious way of preparing it for market should be adopted. Machines for this purpose, worked both by hand and horse power are in use. Of the former, Clinton's, is well known, and operates well—being capable of shelling, with two hands, 100 bushels per day; it was offered at Buffalo, by H. L. EMERY. A. H. STEVENS, Geneva, presented a sheller calculated for shelling and cleaning the corn at the same operation. It appeared to operate well.

Of large machines, to be worked by horse or water-power, Smith's, described in the *Cultivator* for 1844, p. 381, is very expeditious in its operation.

HAY AND MANURE FORKS.—The contrast between implements of this kind in use thirty years since, and the best made at the present day, is very great, and exhibits a striking improvement. It may be safely assumed that a man will accomplish a third more work in a given time, with one of our modern, light, spring-steel forks, than could have been done with the old clumsy articles used by our fathers. It is probable that the improvement in this article is attributable, in a greater degree to HENRY PARTRIDGE, of Massachusetts, than to any other man.

HARVESTING MACHINES.—The trials which have been made with various machines for cutting grain, have, we think, demonstrated the practicability of their success. They will, undoubtedly, be still further simplified and improved, and we confidently anticipate their being brought into extensive use on smooth lands, in the course of a few years. We are not prepared to decide which of the different kinds should have the preference. Hussey's, manufactured by O. HUSSEY, Baltimore, Md., has been more generally used than any with which we are acquainted, and we believe has worked very satisfactorily. McCormick's, seems also to have succeeded. Esterly's, described in the *Cultivator* for 1845, p. 25, is said to have lately undergone considerable improvement, and we have noticed very favorable recommendations of it in some of the western papers. We saw only Hussey's at the State show.

MOWING MACHINE.—The only article of this kind of which we have any knowledge, is that made by W. F. KETCHUM, Buffalo. It was tried at the late show, and made very good work in second-crop clover. We are told by those who have tried it, that it performs well on a smooth surface, and where there is not fine thick grass at the bottom; but is liable to clog except in straight grass, like timothy, &c. The machine is simple and strong, and we hope will yet be made to answer the purpose effectually.

FANNING MILLS—There has been a large competition in the manufacture of these articles for several years, and the consequence is, that several have been brought very near to perfection. Grant's, and Myers & Bryan's, were the only ones we saw at Buffalo.

CHURNS.—Yankee ingenuity has been made no less conspicuous in the great variety of *patent* churns it has produced, than in bee-hives and washing-machines. It must be admitted, however, that for doing a large business, some improvement on the old-fashioned dash churn has been effected. At Buffalo, we noticed Kendalls', and the "Thermometer churn,"—both offered by H. L. EMERY, and the Atmospheric churn, offered by PETER FRAER, Lewiston. All these seem to be good implements for the purpose they are designed for.

CHEESE-PRESSES.—There are many cheese-presses of comparatively late introduction, and, as with other articles, there is a diversity of opinion in regard to their relative advantages. The "self-acting press," COLLINS & STONE's patent; Dix's "Anti-friction press, and a press offered by W. G. BRAINERD, of Rome, were exhibited at Buffalo. The latter article, which operated by a lever and ratchet wheel, seemed to receive much commendation from those who examined it.

STRAW AND CORN-STALK CUTTERS.—A distinction has latterly been made by several societies, in offering their premiums, between machines for cutting straw and those for cutting corn-stalks. Circular cutters, or those in which the knives are placed in the form of a cylinder, which is turned by a crank, and cutting by the edges of the knives being brought in contact with rollers made of hides, lead, paper, &c., are much more expeditious in their operation, and perform more work in proportion to the force applied than any other kind we have known; and for cutting straw and hay, we think they are generally preferred by persons acquainted with the different kinds. But for corn-stalks, which it is desirable to cut and *mash fine*, we should prefer a machine operating differently. Of the circular kind, Hovey's, Steven's, and Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's, were presented at Buffalo. Of other kinds, we noticed Catchpole's, and Richardson's.

PORTABLE MILLS.—There are many situations where these mills can be used advantageously. On large farms they may be worked by horse-power. We noticed Fitzgerald's, offered by C. Ross, (which has been before spoken of in our columns,) and one offered by E. T. BUTLER, Norfolk, Ct.

Sheep and cattle should be sheltered from storms during the month of November. Milch cows should be fed with a little hay on frosty mornings.

LITCHFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition of this Society for the present year, at which we had the pleasure of being present, was held at Litchfield, Ct., on the 27th and 28th of Sept. In the aggregate, the exhibition afforded undoubted and gratifying evidence that a general improvement is progressing in the husbandry of the county. We believe this was the tenth anniversary of the society, and the display was considered equal to any former one. In one of the most important departments, working oxen and steers, the show was larger than on any former occasion. There were about one hundred yoke. Their general appearance was better than that of the cattle usually exhibited at the shows we have attended. They were mostly of medium size, nearly all of a red color —a great proportion of them mixed more or less with the Devon blood. The best working oxen are here, a very profitable description of stock, as they not unfre quently bring $150 per yoke.

The Devons were introduced to this county by LEMUEL HURLBUT, Esq., in 1819, and seem destined to become here the leading stock. At present, the full bloods are in comparatively few hands; but the crosses of various grades are numerous. Few or none of the former have as yet been tried here for work. The only question in regard to their fitness for this purpose is, that they may not be quite large enough for the heaviest work, or to command the highest prices. We think this point requires some attention, and that the stock should be selected and bred with a view to obtaining the requisite size. Attention should also be given to their dairy qualities. If they are properly chosen in the first instance, and are carefully bred and reared, we are inclined to think, from what we have seen of the breed, that they will be found well suited to the climate and soil, and general purposes of this district.

Judging from the cattle exhibited at Litchfield, we should conclude that the important quality technically called *handling*, had not received much attention from the breeders. We regretted to find that the hides of a large proportion of the stock were rigid and unelastic, and instead of a soft *mossy* coat, were covered with straight, stiff hair, shining like bristles. The hard skins and hard quality of flesh to which we allude, have perhaps in some instances been the result of too much attention to a particular color, without due regard to the properties which constitute the real value of animals. The *touch* is the best indication of the thrift and quality of flesh, and at the same time it certainly does not lessen the capacity of the animal for labor or for the dairy. In examining the oxen exhibited on this occasion, it was found that the best for work, were almost invariably the best handlers, and we are confident that attention to this quality would result in increasing the general value of the stock.

The working oxen were tried with a stone-boat or drag, heavily loaded. This, though perhaps, a fair test of the muscular power of cattle accustomed to pull in this way, does not afford so good a criterion of their discipline, and aptitude for ordinary labor as a trial on a loaded cart or wagon, at a hill.

There were many oxen tried on this occasion, several of which exhibited surprising strength and ambition. Of those we had the opportuniry of seeing, we noticed particularly the pairs owned by MOSES LYMAN, of Goshen, L. HURLBUT of Winchester, J. N. BLAKESLEE and PHILO HARD, of Watertown. Mr. H.'s were smaller than the others, but of handsome form, quick and sprightly action, and when brought to the task, displayed a degree of intelligence, courage and power, that would have been creditable to the proudest courser. There were undoubtedly others deserving of notice, which we did not see tried.

Premiums were offered for the best *lots* of cattle, not less than ten in number, and there were several competitors under this head. Mr. HURLBUT of Winchester, showed twenty-nine head, twenty-six of which were full blood Devons, all except one or two bred by himself. He had twelve cows which would have compared favorably with any Devons we have ever seen at any show. His young stock were good, and several of them superior. His bull *Bloomfield*, five years old, weighing 1700 lbs. in only fair condition, is a capital animal—fine and blood-like in his points, and a nice handler.

LOREN THRALL, of Torrington, showed thirty-six head, including three yoke of oxen. He had fourteen cows of various ages, some nearly full blood Devons, of good form, and many of them of good appearance for the dairy.

Mrs. VESTA HAWKINS, of Watertown, showed sixteen head of cattle—ten of which were oxen and steers. The lot made a creditable appearance.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of Torrington, showed a lot of very good cattle—the number we did not learn.

Of *milch cows*, we noticed two very superior ones belonging to the President of the Society, MOSES LYMAN, Esq., of Goshen. One of these we understood, was a full blood Short-horn, and the other a mixture of that breed. Few cows that we meet with anywhere, show better points for the dairy than these. Gen. F. BUEL, of Litchfield, showed a "native" cow, remarkable for her yield of milk. He stated that her milk was weighed from the 21st of June to the 21st of August, and that it ranged from 33 to 44 pounds per day during that period—her feed, ordinary pasture. We noticed, also, two very fine looking cows, offered by JOHN G. GILLET.

There were but few animals exhibited as *fat* cattle. We noticed a pair offered by R. I. CANFIELD, of New-Milford. They were bred in Monroe county, N. Y.; were four years old—weight 4,600 pounds. Their blood appears to be a mixture of Durham. Both are good, but one of them, for quality and ripeness, is seldom equalled by any of that age.

The show of horses was not large. The only stallions we noticed were *Timoleon*, owned by J. H. TUTTLE, of Torringford—bred by Mr. SATTERTHWAIT, of Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio; and *Membrino*, owned by L. THRALL, of Torrington—bred by Mr. BURTON, of Washington, Duchess county, N. Y. These were horses of good figure.

The sheep were less numerous than we expected from the number and high standing of the flocks of this county. There were some good Merinos offered by L. THRALL, and STEPHEN and GEORGE ATWOOD, of Watertown; and some fair Saxons by Mr. GRISWOLD, of Torrington. N. B. SMITH, of Woodbury, showed a few good South Downs.

The swine were few in number, but mostly of good appearance.

The plowing match, we must in candor say, was the least interesting part of the exhibition. The soil was light, inclining in some places to gravel, but mostly free from stones that would offer any hindrance to the

plow; but with one or two exceptions the work was not done in a manner that would have satisfied a good farmer. The furrows were baulked, broken, in some places left flat, in others edgewise, and in others with the grass side up. This resulted from two causes; 1, the shortness and unsteady motion of most of the plows, and 2, from the work being done in a great hurry. It is worse than useless to plow faster than it can be well done; and we see no advantage in attempting any greater speed than could be kept up by the teams in a day's work. The object is to ascertain some actual improvement, not to excite astonishment at something which cannot be reduced to profitable practice.

The short plows here used, may answer a good purpose among rocks, and in rough and uneven ground; but are unfitted for such a soil as they put in on this occasion. Hence we see the necessity of adapting implements to their proper situations and purposes.

The exhibition of horticultural and dairy products, manufactured goods, &c., was respectable. The county has long been famous for the fine quality of its cheese, and its reputation did not suffer from the lots here exhibited. The competition in butter was considerable, and several of the parcels we examined were of a quality equal to any we have met with. The articles in this department being only designated by numbers, we had no means of learning the names of the exhibitors; but were informed that the cheese which was deemed the best, was offered by H. M. HART, of West Cornwall, and that the best lot of butter was offered by J. C. AMBLER, of Bethlem.

The annual address was delivered by Rev. Mr. HARRISON, of Bethlem. It was a judicious discourse, containing many useful ideas and wholesome remarks.

Notices of some of the farms of Litchfield county will be given in our next.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Of all the diseases to which the animal creation is liable, there is none, perhaps, so horrible in its manifestations as that called *rabies*—commonly known as hydrophobia. The latter term, however, seems to be in some degree inappropriate, inasmuch as a dread of water is by no means a universal accompaniment of the disease.

YOUATT, in his treatise on "*The Dog*," has given the pathology of rabies in a more detailed form than any other author; and as the disease is one of which there is always more or less danger, both to our domestic animals and to the human race, it may serve a good purpose to present a brief synopsis of his observations.

In answer to the question, what is the cause of rabies? Mr. Y. says—"It is the saliva of a rabid animal received into a wound or on an abraded surface." Of the nature of the virus he thinks we know but little. "It has not," he says, "been analyzed and it would be difficult to analyze it." It can only be propagated by inoculation—it must be brought in actual contact with the nervous fibre. He is of opinion that it never arises spontaneously, and he thinks if a quarantine of eight months could be established, and every dog confined separately for that length of time, the disease would be completely annihilated.

After the poison of a rabid animal has been communicated to another, it lies dormant for a while—The length of time varying with different animals. In the human subject the disease usually manifests itself in from three weeks to six or seven months; in the dog not less than fourteen days; and generally from five to six weeks—in three months from the time of being bitten, the dog would be considered safe. In man it usually runs its course in twenty-four hours—rarely exceeding seventy-two hours; in the horse it runs three or four days; in the sheep and ox five to seven days; in the dog four to six.

The disease has been communicated, either by the bite of a rabid animal, or by inoculation with the virus, to almost all kinds of animals; and in all it was accompanied by the same or similar characteristics. The strange and uncontrolable disposition to bite is generally manifested, even in rabbits, sheep, and in the human race. By way of experiment, two physicians inoculated fowls with the foam taken from the mouth of a rabid cow; and after about ten weeks, the birds died with evident symptoms of rabies.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.—Excision of the bitten or exposed part has been frequently resorted to, and with various success—the operation is thought to demand great skill, owing to the difficulty of taking out the affected part without bringing the virus in contact with the fresh-cut tissue. Cauterization, (burning the bitten part with a hot iron,) has been practiced with little advantage. The application of caustic—*lunar caustic*—has on the whole proved best. "It is," says Mr. YOUATT, "perfectly manageable, and being sharpened to a point, may be applied with certainty to every recess and sinuosity of the wound. If the whole of the wound has been exposed to its action, an insoluble compound of animal fibre and the metalic salt is produced, in which the virus is wrapped up, and from which it cannot be separated. In a short time the dead matter sloughs away, and the virus is thrown off with it." He recommends applying the caustic a second time, but more slightly after the eschar has sloughed off, in order to destroy any part that may not have been properly acted on by the first operation.

Mr. YOUATT states that he was several times bitten by rabid dogs; but that by a timely application of the lunar caustic, he escaped; "and yet often," says he, 'when I have been over-fatigued, or a little out of temper, some of the old sores have itched and throbbed, and actually become red and swollen." He was once bitten in a very dangerous manner by a rabid cat. This animal is generally very ferocious when laboring under rabies, though, fortunately it is but seldom that it is thus affected. During its paroxysms, its rage knows no bounds. In the case alluded to, the cat had been the playmate of the children of the family, but had, all at once, become sullen and ill-tempered. It got into an upper room were it was allowed to remain, and Mr. YOUATT was sent for. He gives the following thrilling account of the scene which ensued:

"It was nearly dark when I went. I saw the horrible glare of her eyes, but I could not see so much of her as I wished, and I said I would call again in the morning. I found the patient, on the following day, precisely in the same situation and the same attitude, crouched up in a corner and ready to spring. I was very much interested in the case; and as I wanted to study the countenance of this demon, for she looked like one, I was foolishly, inexcusably imprudent. I went on my hands and knees, and brought my face nearly on a level with hers, and gazed on those glaring eyes and that horrible countenance, until I seemed to feel the deathly influence of a spell stealing over me. I was not afraid, but every mental and bodily power seemed in a manner suspended. My countenance, per-

haps alarmed her, for she sprang on me, fastened herself on my face, and bit through both my lips. She then darted down stairs, and I believe was never seen again. I always have nitrate of silver in my pocket; even now I am never without it. I washed myself, and applied the caustic with some severity to the wound; and my medical adviser and valued friend furnished still more after I got home. My object was attained, although at somewhat too much cost, for the expression of that brute's countenance will never be forgotten."

Mr. YOUATT very severely censures the practice indulged in by many persons, of allowing dogs to lick their hands and face. He says the habit is a very dangerous one, and relates a case of a lady having lost her life by suffering her dog to lick a pimple on her chin. Horses have also taken the disease from dogs licking their muzzles, which were scratched or chafed.

The following extracts from Mr. YOUATT's description of the symptoms of rabies, may prove useful in preventing the consequences of this dreadful malady.

"The early symptoms of rabies in the dog, are occasionally very obscure. In the greater number of cases these are sullenness, fidgetiness, and continual shifting of posture. Where I have had opportunity, I have generally found these circumstances in regular succession. For several consecutive hours, perhaps, he retreats to his basket or his bed. He shows no disposition to bite, and he answers the call upon him laggardly. He is curled up, and his face is buried between his paws and his breast. At length he begins to be fidgety. He searches out new resting-places; but he very soon changes them for others. He takes again to his own bed; but he is continually shifting his posture. He begins to gaze strangely about him as he lies on his bed. His countenance is clouded and suspicious. He comes to one and another of the family, and he fixes on them a steadfast gaze, as if he would read their very thoughts. 'I feel strangely ill,' he seems to say: 'have you anything to do with it? or you? or you?'" Has not a dog mind enough for this? If we have observed a rabid dog at the commencement of the disease, we have seen this to the very life.

"A peculiar delirium is an early symptom, and one that will never deceive. A young man was bitten by one of his dogs; I was requested to meet a medical gentleman on the subject. I was a little behind my time; as I entered the room, I found the dog eagerly devouring a pan of sopped bread. 'There is no madness here,' said the gentleman. He had scarcely spoken when the dog quitted the sop, and with a furious bark sprung against the wall as if he would seize some imaginary object that he fancied was there. 'Did you see that?' was my reply. 'What do you think of it?' 'I see nothing in it,' was his retort; 'the dog heard some noise on the other side of the wall.' At my serious urging, however, he consented to excise the part. I procured a poor worthless cur and got him bitten by this dog, and carried the disease from this dog to a third victim: they all became rabid one after another, and there my experiment ended. The serious matter under consideration, perhaps, justified me, in doing as I did.

"This kind of delirium is of frequent occurrence in the human patient. The account given by Dr. Bardsley of one of his patients, is very appropriate to our present purpose:—'I observed that he frequently fixed his eyes with horror and affright on some ideal object, and then with a sudden and violent emotion, buried his head beneath the bed-clothes. The next time I saw him repeat this action, I was induced to inquire into the cause of his terror. He asked whether I had not heard howlings and scratchings. On being answered in the negative, he suddenly threw himself on his knees, extending his arms in a defensive posture, and forcibly threw back his head and body; the muscles of the face were agitated by various spasmodic contractions; his eye-balls glared, and seemed ready to start from their sockets; and at that moment, when crying out in an agonizing tone, 'Do you see that black dog?' his countenance and attitude exhibited the most dreadful picture of complicated horror, distress and rage, that words can describe or imagination paint.'

"There is also in the human being, a peculiarity in this delirium which seems to distinguish it from every other kind of mental aberration. 'The patient,' in Mr. Lawrence's language, 'is pursued by a thousand phantoms that intrude themselves upon his mind; he holds conversation with imaginary persons; he fancies himself surrounded with difficulties, and in the greatest distress. These thoughts seem to pass through his mind with wonderful rapidity, and to keep him in a state of the greatest distress unless he is quickly spoken to, or addressed by his name, and then in a moment the charm is broken; every phantom of imagination disappears, and at once he begins to talk as calmly and connectedly as in perfect health.'

"So it is with the dog, whether he is watching the motes that are floating in the air, or the insects that are annoying him on the walls, or the foes that he fancies are threatening him on every side—one word recalls him in a moment. Dispersed by the magic influence of his master's voice, every object of terror disappears, and he crawls towards him with the same peculiar expressions of attachment that used to characterize him. Then comes a moment's pause—a moment of actual vacuity—the eye slowly closes, the head droops, and he seems as if his fore feet were giving way and he would fall: but he springs up again; every object of terror once more surrounds him—he gazes wildly around—he snaps—he barks. and he rushes to the extent of his chain, prepared to meet his imaginary foe.

"The expression of the countenance of the dog undergoes a considerable change, principally depending on the previous disposition of the animal. If he was naturally of an affectionate disposition, there will be an anxious, inquiring countenance, eloquent beyond the power of resisting its influence. It is made up of strange suppositions as to the nature of the depressions of mind under which he labors, mingled with some passing doubts, and they are but passing, as to the concern which the master has in the affair; but most of all, there is an affectionate and confiding appeal for relief. At the same time we observe some strange fancy, evidently passing through his mind, unalloyed, however, by the slightest portion of ferocity.

"In the countenance of the naturally savage brute, or him that has been trained to be savage, there is, indeed a fearful change; sometimes the conjunctiva is highly injected; at other times it is scarcely affected, but the eyes have an unusually bright and dazzling appearance. They are like two balls of fire, and there is a peculiar transparency of the hyaloid membrane, or injection of that of the retina.

"A very early symptom of rabies in the dog, is an extreme degree of restlessness. Frequently he is wandering about, shifting from corner to corner, or continually rising up and lying down, changing his posture in every possible way, disposing of his bed with his paws, shaking it with his mouth, bringing it to a heap, on which he carefully lays his chest or rather the pit of his stomach, and then rising up and bundling every portion of it out of the kennel. If he is put into a closed basket, he will not be still for an instant, but turn round and round without ceasing. If he is at liberty, he will seem to imagine that something is lost, and he will eagerly search round the room, and particularly every corner of it, with strange violence and indecision.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

Plowing is one of the most important branches of agriculture—necessary even to its existence. The improvement of practical agriculture, is in proportion to the improvement made in the art of plowing. The principles which chemistry has revealed may be made abortive—their results defective—by improper plowing.

The object to be obtained by plowing, is three fold: 1st, to pulverize the soil; 2d, to expose a great depth of soil to the action of the atmosphere; 3d, to hold the many fertilizing substances brought down by rain and snow, and absorbed by the soil.

It becomes necessary to pulverize the soil, so that the roots of plants may extend in all directions, freely and to a great distance. The atmosphere coming in contact with deep and well pulverized earth, imparts heat and moisture, and, acting upon the soil, assists in liberating its salts and in bringing it into that condition which is best fitted for the growth of crops.

A small proportion of water during rains more or less heavy, sinks into the soil when shallow plowed; such soil is sooner affected by the drouth, and is dry at a greater depth than deep earths, as may be shown by an examination of shallow and deep plowing in a time of drouth. Common plowing does not reach sufficiently deep, to accomplish all that is desired; but deep plowing and its good results are effected by following the common plow with the subsoil plow. It simply loosens the subsoil, and leaves it in that state that roots can enter it, that air can permeate it, and water be absorbed by it. A subsequent plowing, with the common plow, can then easily intermix the surface and subsoil. Plowing may thus be effected sixteen to twenty inches deep.

I have found from frequent examinations of the roots of corn, wheat and oats, during the last four or five years, that they are generally inclined to grow downwards, some of the roots even straight down until they reach the subsoil, then after penetrating an eighth or a fourth of an inch, turn horizontally. I traced a root of a wheat plant which had extended sixteen inches nearly perpendicular, in less than three months after it had been sowed, on ground previously subsoiled. It is interesting to take the spade and examine the roots of crops, at any stage of their growth, in order to compare the effects of common or shallow, with those of subsoil plowing. To see the roots of corn pushing boldly downwards eighteen inches in search of food, eight inches of which has never been penetrated except by the noble oak and hickory, and occasionally by the searching taproot of clover, as I have witnessed this past summer, affords pleasure as well as instruction to the farmer, who takes pride in fat swine or stall-fed oxen.

I subsoiled three-fourths of an acre through the middle of an eight acre lot, in June, 1846, for wheat. The field was plowed but once, and cultivated several times previous to sowing the wheat. I am not able to give the result accurately, in consequence of cutting the grain with a reaper, by which I was unable to keep the wheat separate. The difference was quite perceptible at the time of harvesting; it stood thicker on the ground, and the berry was of a better quality than the adjoining on ground not subsoiled.

In May last, I subsoiled one and a-half acres for corn, in a field containing six acres. It had been a timothy meadow for four years. The soil was clay loam, subsoil a tenacious clay; a part of the subsoiled ground was a swale previously ditched, a part was a ridge, the balance a wet swale, with a compact, impervious subsoil. Twenty loads of unfermented manure was applied to the acre. It was plowed in May five inches deep, and subsoiled nine inches more.

I saw no difference in the corn until August, which was then very perceptible during the drouth of that month. The corn upon the subsoiled part retained all its beautiful freshness, bearing a healthy perpendicular tassel, and having the appearance through the day of having been refreshed with a shower of rain the previous evening. That on the unsubsoiled parts, yielded to the drouth, the tassels drooped and the leaves became dry and rolled. After an examination of the soil and subsoil about this time with the spade, the difference in the parts became no longer a mystery.

The earth was moist on the subsoiled portion, within a fourth of an inch of the surface; on the unsubsoiled, it was dry to the depth of an inch, the balance below dryer than the former. In the one, the subsoil was filled with corn roots in search of food and water; in the other, they were turned aside by the subsoil. The corn on the wet swale was as good, if not better, than any other portion of the field. Judging from the present crop, I am of opinion, that subsoiling this wet swale was an advantage to the crop of one hundred per cent, notwithstanding the objection raised by some, to subsoiling wet land without ditching.

In consequence of an experiment by which I wished to test two varieties of corn, which crossed the field in an opposite direction to that of subsoiling, I only compared three rows of shocks, five rows in each shock, each row of shocks gathered from twenty-one rods of ground. The result was as follows:

No 1. not subsoiled, gave..... 606 lbs. of ears.
2. 3 rows subsoiled, 2 rows not, 646 " "
3. subsoiled, ... 676 " "

The subsoiled gave at the rate of 73 bushels to the acre; that not subsoiled, 65 bushels per acre; a difference sufficient to pay for subsoiling. I considered the subsoiled part as having been previously inferior for corn. I aimed to be accurate; if there was any difference in the previous condition of the soil, or in estimating the results of the experiment, it was in favor of the unsubsoiled portion. From the observation of the effects of subsoiling, so far as it has been practiced by myself and others, my mind has become settled in the conviction, that subsoil plowing upon most, if not all of the land of this county, will prove very beneficial for corn and all crops usually raised by us.

I may be mistaken, but I fully believe, that subsoiling thoroughly performed, will prove more profitable to farmers for the outlay, than any other one improvement. I have never anticipated much improvement from it, until after one crop of clover. Then I expect a complete preparation of the soil for wheat. It is unnecessary for me to describe, with what ease a clover root will penetrate the loosened subsoil, and even go further in search of food, gaining strength with every additional inch of depth, bringing the salts of the lower strata to the surface for its use, and affording by its decay, when turned under by the plow, rich stores of food for wheat. In conclusion, I would recommend subsoiling in the spring and fall, or when the ground is wet sufficiently deep, at any time in the summer. It does well for a summer fallow, if broken up early. It is beneficial to any crop. The expense is about the same as for breaking up sod ground. And finally, if this short and imperfect essay shall persuade one farmer of this county to practice deep tillage with subsoiling, the object of the writer will be attained. JOHN MALLORY.—*N. Y. State Ag. Society's Trans.*

PHEASANT BREEDS OF FOWLS.

We are aware that some are inclined to doubt whether any of our domestic fowls possess the blood of the true pheasant. It is assumed, as the ground for this doubt, that animals produced by an union of different species, must be barren. It is true that many animals thus produced have not the power of procreation; but we think the conclusion that sterility is the *invariable* result of a mixture of species, is at variance with facts. We know that conflicting opinions have been expressed on this subject, and we shall not at this time attempt an elaborate investigation of it; but will only refer to some testimony and mention some facts having a direct bearing on the question of the union of the blood of the pheasant with the domestic fowl.

Mowbray, and most of the older writers, though they admit the practicability of crossing the two species alluded to, contend that the progeny would be as unproductive as that produced by the horse and ass, or the Canadian and common goose. We have formerly held this opinion ourselves, but have been forced to relinquish it on further evidence and observation.

Another idea entertained in relation to this matter is that hybrids between different species are incapable of breeding among themselves, but may produce a fertile offspring when coupled with either of the parent stocks. This theory is held by the writer of a series of very interesting articles on poultry, with the signature, "D. S. E.," in the English *Agricultural Gazette*. He says, "A cock pheasant with a domestic hen will produce hybrids (or mules) which cannot generate among themselves; but any one of these crossed with one of a different family of pure breed, will often produce a new sort, from which may spring a new improved variety."

We admit it to be a general characteristic of hybrids that they are inclined te sterility, and we think this tendency is more readily overcome when they are bred in the way above indicated; at the same time we do not see that it is by any means impossible that hybrids should sometimes breed among themselves. If we have been correctly informed, such has in several instances been the case with the offspring of the pheasant and some varieties of the domestic fowl. According to the best information to be obtained, the origin of the pheasant or golden top-knot fowl, was a cross of the pheasant and the Hamburgh or spangled top-knot. We have heard of several cases where the stock has been continued among the hybrid progeny; and more than one person has declared that the same has been done with a cross of the pheasant and game fowl.

A writer in the paper before mentioned, noticing the remarks of D. S. E., (from which we have quoted,) says—"pheasants from the woods often breed with common poultry, and produce a beautiful race, which carried forward with the pheasant blood, become smaller indeed, but elegant and graceful. I have just now, a most beautiful creature of this breed. She is the daughter of a cock pheasant and a hen, the produce of a pheasant and a game hen, consequently has three-fourths of the pheasant blood, and one-fourth of game hen. She is spangled all over with bright gold, brown and black feathers; while down her back a few white drops like snow flakes, give her, to my eye, an appearance of high blood, like a white 'ticked' greyhound; her shape is round, plump and elegant, her motions especially graceful." He further describes the cross-bred stock and says—"The cocks are often like a stout red game bird, many with black and gold semi-circular spangles over the breast. One thing ought particularly to be remarked; the comb universally, I think, in these mules (or hybrids,) is, in the hen short; flat and low." The hens of the stock that are three-fourths pheasants are described as being "very like a hen pheasant; the tails, however, always erect;" and in some of the half-breds, the tails of the cocks, instead of being at all horizontal, were "carried quite back like a squirrel's, so that the head and tail meet at times.

The same writer further observes that he is by no means convinced of the impossibility of carrying forward the breed by the direct cross. From the rarity of the attempts, and from the birds being usually reared in pens, robust fowls, and those totally unconnected in blood, (absolutely requisite) are seldom paired. The only plan to give the breed a fair trial, would be to take a strong, robust cock and hen, the mothers of which should be hardy, well acclimated hens, of quite distinct races—say the Malay, the Dorking, the Spanish, the Polish (spangled) or the game breed, and then cross them under favorable circumstances." He observes, what has been remarked by others, that all the crosses of the pheasant lay well.

The above description of pheasant fowls, corresponds, generally, with the appearance of those bred by Mr. T. C. Abrahams, of West Troy, of which we have spoken on a former occasion. He says that he has bred them of various degrees of pheasant blood, from one-fourth to half, and three-fourths. In some of the three-fourths pheasant hens that he has shown us, the resemblance to the full blood pheasant hen was quite striking. Some of them were entirely destitute of comb and gills, and the head had the round form, the eye the size, fullness and brilliancy characteristic of the pheasant. They had, also, much of the pheasant form and motion, and in some instances there was a similarity of plumage. In this last particular, however, they did not so generally exhibit the traits of the pheasant as might have been expected. Some of the cocks also presented strong marks of the pheasant; though, as remarked in regard to the hens, less in color and arrangement of the plumage than in their other characters. They had the broad full breast, almost naked head, with but little comb or gills, clear eye and quick motion, with a restless habit, and a disposition to take wing on the least excitement; and when engaged in combat, were disposed to rise above their antagonist and strike down upon him.

The infusion of pheasant blood tends to improve the texture and flavor of the flesh of the domestic fowl—especially the coarser varieties of the latter. The author of "*Farming for Ladies*," observes in regard to these cross-bred fowls—"Their flesh has so much of the game flavor, coupled with the juice of the fowl, as to be greatly admired by connoisseurs in good eating."

We presume that crosses of the pheasant might be readily obtained with any variety of domestic hens, by rearing the male pheasants with the females of the former—keeping them together from the time they are hatched.

Show of animals by the New York State Agricultural Society, and by the Highland Society of Scotland.—The number of cattle at the late show at Buffalo, was 360—of horses 150—sheep 597—swine 50—poultry 250. At the late show of the Highland Society at Edinburgh, the number of cattle was 352—horses 141—sheep 764—swine 58—poultry 130. There were 92 exhibitors of implements.

EXHIBITIONS OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The exhibition took place at Clinton, on the 27th and 28th of Sept., and is spoken of as superior to any former one. The number of people in attendance is rated from 8,000 to 10,000. Every department was filled—the competition being unusually extensive. The county of Oneida is becoming distinguished for its enterprise and improvements, not only in agriculture, but in horticulture, manufactories, and in all objects which tend to develope the internal resources and wealth of the county.

WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS.—The meeting of this Society, held on the 27th September, is called by the *Plowman*, "a glorious meeting," embracing "greater numbers than ever assembled there before on a like occasion." The cattle were numerous, and "all looked well." The horticultural department, as usual, full and excellent. Ex-Governor LINCOLN gave an interesting statement in regard to the origin and progress of the society. It is now thirty years since its commencement. "He said a few patriotic gentlemen of Worcester, six or seven in number, held a meeting, and immediately subscribed the sum of three thousand dollars. This sum entitled the society to receive from the State the highest sum granted; that is, six hundred dollars per annum. This three thousand was subscribed with the understanding that as the stock of the company, at five dollars for each subscription, should be paid in, the money should be applied to the cancelling of the notes given for the three thousand dollars; and he stated that within one year subscribers enough were found to pay up the whole. So much for the agricultural spirit and liberality of the farmers of Worcester county."

ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.—This old society held its show for this year at Lynn, on the 28th September. The number of people in attendance was said to have been greater than at any former show. "A vast concourse of people," (says the *Plowman*,) "honored the festival here. It has become a holiday for all classes of people, from the laborer by the day to the laborer by the season—from the manufacturer of shoes to the maker of laws." Several distinguished gentlemen, legislators and others, were present, among whom was Mr. WEBSTER, who made a stirring speech on the general subject of agriculture and its associated arts. The show is represented to have been excellent in every department. There were 29 competitors at the plowing match, and the work was done "in the best style, nothing could excel it."

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASS.—Show at Concord, on the 4th of October. Owing to unfavorable weather the attendance was less than usual. There were 27 competitors at the plowing match, and the fields, containing an eighth of an acre each, were plowed in 30 minutes, and the work is said to have been done in a perfect manner.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.—Show at Watertown, September 28. The exhibitition was in all respects good—the competition in most departments large and spirited—and the prospects of the society flattering.

ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.—Show and Fair at Syracuse, Oct. 4th and 5th. The weather was rather unfavorable, but notwithstanding this, the attendance is said to have been larger than ever before, and the show generally (says the *Standard*) gave evidence of a growing interest in agriculture.

MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.—Show and Fair at Rochester, October 4th and 5th. The *American* says "the exhibition generally was superior to any preceding for several years. There was a large show of stock, implements, fruits, vegetables, &c."

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—Show and Fair at Pittsfield, October 4th and 5th. The unfavorable weather on the day preceding the show, somewhat prevented the arrival of stock from a distance, but yet the display is said to have been but little inferior in numbers or quality to any previous year, and the show of manufactures was equal to that of any former occasion. The address, by Prof. NORTON, was received with great satisfaction.

HOUSATONIC, MASS.—This society is organised within the limits of Berkshire county, and has for several years held its exhibition at Great Barrington. It is a spirited association, and has done much good in the region of its location. Its show this year was on the 27th of September, and from the reports of the several committees, we presume it was fully equal to those which have preceded it.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY, VT.—Show at Burlington, September 27th. The display in general, though hardly equal to that of last year is spoken of as "highly creditable to all parties."

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Annual Show and Fair held in the town of Washington, October 5th. The unfavorable weather for several days previous, tended to keep many people at home; but the show was, notwithstanding, a good one. The *Journal and Eagle* says it was the "best, with the exception of implements and plowers, ever held in the county. The display of stock was splendid, horses especially, and so large was the number of fine sheep that an extra committee was found necessary to examine into their merits. In agricultural productions, fruits, and domestic manufactures, there were fine collections, and a vast concourse of people, including a great many ladies, attended."

WINDHAM COUNTY, VT.—Show and Fair at Fayetteville, first week in October. Owing to a severe storm on the day preceding, the exhibition did not come up to that of last year. But the animals and articles were creditable, and there was much to interest the farmer.

RUTLAND COUNTY, VT.—Fair at Rutland, September 27th and 28th. From the account given by the Secretary, in the Rutland *Herald*, we infer that the exhibition was equal to those of former years. The list of premiums paid, make a creditable appearance.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Show and Fair at Hudson, October 11th. The attendance was unusually large, more so than at any previous fair. The display, though good, was hardly equal to that of last year. The horses were much better than on any previous occasion. The show of fancy articles was not so good as usual.

HARTFORD COUNTY, CT.—Exhibition at Hartford, October 11th and 12th. The in-door department is said to have been less crowded this year than in some former years. Though there was an inferiority in some articles, the superiority of others was evident. The display of fruit, especially pears, is spoken of as indicating increased attention to this branch.

HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES, MASS.—Exhibition at Northampton, October 11th and 12th. The assemblage of people was unusually large, and the show, with the exception of cattle, was good.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP IN HUNGARY.

In 1845, Mr. CHAS. S. FLEISCHMANN, formerly an officer in the United States Patent Office, visited various countries of Europe, and made examinations of the agriculture, and other branches of industry. He particularly noticed the mode of breeding and managing fine wooled sheep as practiced in the best districts of Germany, Austria, Hungary, &c. The result of his inquiries and observations is given in the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1847. The article embraces much information which cannot fail to be valuable to farmers and wool-growers in this country. The production of fine wool has probably been carried on with greater success in the countries alluded to, than in any other part of the world, and a knowledge of the system there pursued, may enable us to imitate them advantageously. The following is Mr. F.'s account of the mode of feeding and breeding sheep at the estate of Alcsuth, in Hungary:

Successful breeding of sheep is in a great measure dependent upon a sufficient supply of food of the first quality, its proper preservation, economical use, and its augmentation on scientific principles. Of comparatively much greater moment, however, is the system followed in feeding them, and it is thought therefore interesting to give an account of the system as adopted at Alcsuth.

JANUARY.—Breeding bucks, receive in the morning one pound of esparsette (sanfoin) each; at 9 o'clock, watering; at 10 in the morning half a pound of hay of second quality; at 1 o'clock, P. M. ditto.; at 3, watering; and in the evening one pound of mixed hay.

Bucks for sale receive in the morning one pound mixed hay; at 9 o'clock, watering; at 10 esparsette half pound; at 1 P. M. do.; at 3, watering; in the evening 6 sheaves of oats, half threshed, and twenty-six pounds of hay, to 100 rams.

Sucking ewes receive in the morning one pound of esparsette; at 9, watering; at 10 o'clock, to 100 ewes, one metzen* of potatoes in small pieces; and thereafter straw at one P. M.; each ewe half a metzen of chaff mixed with oats and salt (say three-quarters of a metzen of oats and five ounces of salt to 100 ewes;) at 3 watering; at half past three, to 100 ewes, one metzen of potatoes cut to pieces; and in the evening, to 100 ewes, five sheaves of oats half threshed; and thirty pounds of winter straw for picking. Ewes of weak constitution, as well as those having twins, receive in addition, twice a day, a pint of barley meal each.

Barren ewes and such as are two years old, receive in the morning half a pound of chaff (mingled with three-eighths of a metzen of oats and four ounces of salt to 100 ewes,) at 9 o'clock watering; at 10, to 100 ewes, one metzen of potatoes, thereafter straw; at 12 M., three-quarters of a pound esparsette; at 3 P. M. watering; and in the evening, to 100 ewes, three sheaves of oats half threshed, and fifty pounds of winter straw for picking.

Ewes and wethers two and a half years old, receive in the morning three-quarters of a pound of chaff (mixed with two-eighths of a metzen of oats and four ounces of salt to 100 head,) at 9 o'clock watering; at 10 o'clock to 100 head three-quarters of a metzen of potatoes, and thereafter one quarter of a pound of barley straw each; at 12 M., three-quarters of a pound of esparsette; at 3 P. M., watering; and in the evening to 100 head, 3 sheaves of oats.

Old wethers receive three-quarters of a pound of carrots; at 9 o'cleck watering; at 10 o'clock to 100 head, one and a half metzen of potatoes, and thereafter straw; at 12 M., three-quarters of a pound of hay, second quality; at 3 watering; and in the evening to 100 head four sheaves of oats.

Old wethers and barren ewes receive in the morning three-quarters of a pound of steamed chaff; at 9 o'cl'k watering; at 10 o'clock, to 100 head, one and a half metzen of potatoes, thereafter straw in the yard; at 1 o'clock three-quarters of a pound of esparsette; at 3 watering; and in the evening again three-quarters of a pound of steamed chaff.

Wethers two years old, receive in the morning half a pound of chaff, with three-eights metzen of oats and four ounces of salt to 100 head; at 9 watering; at 10 o'clock, to 100 head, one metzen of potatoes, and thereafter straw; at 1 o'clock, three-quarters of a pound of esparsette or hay of second quality; at 3 watering, and in the evening three sheaves of oats to 100 head.

FEBRUARY.—Rams for coupling, receive in the morning one pound of oats and vetches mingled; at 10 o'clock half pound of hay second quality; at 1 P. M., half pound of esparsette; at 3 o'clock, watering; and in the evening, six sheaves of oats, half threshed, and twenty pounds of winter straw for picking, to 100 head.

Rams for sale, of the first class, receive in the morning one pound of esparsette; at 9 o'clock watering; at 10 o'clock of hay of second quality half a pound; at 1 P. M., ditto; at 4, watering; and in the evening to 100 head, six sheaves of oats together with twenty pounds of winter straw.

Rams for sale, of the second class, receive in the morning one pound of oats and vetches mingled together; at 9, watering; at 10 o'clock of esparsette half a pound; at 1 P. M., ditto; at 3 watering, and in the evening, to 100 head, five sheaves of oats half threshed, together with twenty pounds of winter straw.

Sucking ewes of the first class, receive in the morning one pound of esparsette; at 8 o'clock watering; at 9 o'clock, to 100 head, 1 metzen of potatoes cut to pieces, thereafter straw; at 12 M., half pound of chaff with three-eighths metzen of oats and five ounces of salt; at 1 o'clock, watering; at 4 P. M., to 100 head, 1 metzen of potatoes, and in the evening five sheaves of oats, together with thirty pounds of winter straw.

Sucking ewes of second class, are treated on precisely the same footing, there being only this, not very material distinction made with regard to them, viz. that they receive their chaff together with oats and salt, not until 1 (instead of 12) o'clock.

Barren ewes and those two years old. They are fed precisely as in January, with only this difference that they get their esparsette, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 12 o'clock.

Old wethers have, in this month, their early watering at 8 o'clock, their potatoes at 9, and their food in the afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Two year old wethers. The hour of watering is fixed at 8 in the morning, that of potato-food at 9, and that of hay-fodder at 12 o'clock; in every other respect the order of January is observed.

Two years and a half old wethers and ewes. The order of food remains as in January, except that in the morning the watering is at 8, and the potato feeding at 9 o'clock in the morning. The straw given after the potatoes during this month is offered in the yard.

*A metzen is equal to one and three quarters of a bushel English.

March.—Rams for coupling. Only the hour of watering is changed from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Rams for sale. Those of the first class have the watering in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and those of the second have it in morning at 8, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. In every other respect the order of February is retained.

Sucking ewes of the first class, get in the morning one pound of esparsette, while in every other respect the old order is retained.

Sucking ewes of the second class, get in the morning three-quarters of a pound of hay, second quality; watering at 8; at 9, one metzen of potatoes to 100 head; thereafter straw in the yard; at 10 o'clock, half pound of chaff mixed with three-eighths of a measure of oats, and five ounces of salt to 100 head; at 3 P. M., watering; at 4 o'clock, to 100 head, one measure of potatoes, and in the evening five sheaves of oats.

Barren ewes and such as are two years old, are treated on the same footing as before, except that the watering is to be at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the potato feed at 9.

Old wethers receive in the morning five quarters of a pound of after-math, (rowen;) at 9 o'clock, watering; at 10 o'clock, potatoes, one and a half metzen to 100 head, and thereafter, straw in the yard; at 1 P. M. three-quarters of a pound of esparsette; at 4 o'clock, watering; in the evening four sheaves of oats to 100 head, and those that are weak get a pound of carrots instead of oat-straw.

Wethers two years old are fed precisely as in February.

Ewes two years old receive the esparsette at 1 o'clk, and their hour of watering is 4 o'clock; otherwise the old order remains.

Lambs receive in the morning half a pound of hay, first quality; at 9 o'clock, watering in the stall; at half past 10 o'clock, to 100 head, five metzen of oats; at 10 o'clock, lucerne half pound; at 1 o'clock, P. M. the same; at 3 P. M., watering; at half past 4, again three metzen of oats to 100 head, and in the evening half a pound of oats and vetches mingled.

April.—Rams for coupling receive in the morning one pound of esparsette, have drink at 8 o'clock, then straw; again, at 11 o'clodk, half a pound of hay, first quality; at 3 o'clock the same; at 4, drink; at 6 o'clock five sheaves of oats half threshed and twenty pounds summer-straw to pick to 100 head.

Rams for sale, on the whole are treated alike, yet in the evening at half past 5 o'clock six sheaves of oats are given to 100 head.

Old ewes, every morning receive half pound of chaff, with three-eighths metzen of oats and five ounces of salt to 100 head; at 8, drink; at 9 to 100 head, one metzen of potatoes, and after, straw in the yard, at 12 o'clock, three-quarters of a pound of hay, second quality; at 3, drink, then again straw in the yard, and last, at half past 6 o'clock three sheaves of oats.

Old wethers receive in the morning three-quarters of a metzen of steamed chaff at 8 o'clock; at 9 o'clock, half a metzen of potatoes to 100 head, and then straw in the yard; at 10 o'clock, three-quarters of a pound of esparsette; at half past 4, drink, and after, again straw in the yard: at six in the evening, half a pound of steamed chaff.

Lambs get in the morning half a pound of hay of first quality, at 8, drink in the stall; at 9 o'clock, to 100 head, six half metzen of oats; at 11 o'clock, each, half a pound of lucerne; at 12 o'clock, one pound of the same; at 4, drink at the well; at half past 4, again six half metzen of oats to 100 head; and at half past 5 o'clock, half a pound of oats and vetches mixed.

In the month of May, feeding in the stall is given up, and pasture commenced. At first, and until the sheep have become perfectly used to the rich green food, they receive, before being driven to pasture, dry winter fodder and drink. The sheep are not driven out until the thaw has dried up, and the shepherd's servant has to drive them to that part of the pasture which is especially assigned, so that the artificial meadows may be spared for a longer time, and, on the other hand, the sheep may continually find sufficient pasture to feed on. Moreover, the nearest pastures belong to the ewes, and the remotest are for the wethers; the lambs remain in the vicinity of the farm, and during the hot hours of noon the sheep are to be in the stall, in case the distance does not exceed one mile. On those pastures which are far distant, there are shelters for the protection and convenience of the animals. The flocks are most carefully protected against rain. In rainy or rough weather the sheep must be fed in the stall, where they remain; in addition to the dry-fodder cut to chaff, some green lucerne is given which, as we take occasion to add, is stored up in airy and cool fodder rooms, and is well spread on boards, in order not to get heated.

And *vice versa*, according as the autumn, and therewith the winter feeding approaches, the portion of dry fodder which the sheep receive before being driven out, is increased from day to day, in order that the animal organism may again become disused to rich food.

In November, feeding in the stall is resumed, and,

Rams for coupling receive in the morning one pound of oats and vetches mingled; at 9 o'clock, watering, then straw in the yard; at 11 esparsette, half a pound; at 1 o'clock, half a pound of hay, second quality; at 3 drink; at 4 P. M. six sheaves of oats and twenty-five pounds of winter straw to 100 head, for picking and strewing.

Rams for sale receive in the morning one pound of esparsette; at 9 o'clock, drink; at 10 o'clock half a pound of oats and vetches mixed; at 1 P. M. half a pound of hay, second quality; at 4 P. M. to 100 head, six sheaves of oats.

Buck lambs receive in the morning three-quarters of a pound of oats and vetches mixed; at 9 o'clock, drink; at 11 o'clock esparsette, half a pound; at 1 P. M. the same, at 4 P. M. to 100 head, four sheaves of oats.

Ewes of the first class get in the morning one pound of esparsette; at 9 drink; at 10 A. M. to 100 head, one metzen of potatoes, then straw; at 1 o'clock, three quarters of a pound of hay, third quality; at 3, drink; in the evening five sheaves of oats.

Ewes of the second class receive in the morning one pound of hay, third quality; at 9 watering; at 10, to 100 head, one metzen of potatoes, then straw in the yard; at 1 o'clock half a pound of chaff, with three-eighths of a metzen of oats, and four ounces of salt to 100 head; at 3 o'clock watering; in the evening, five sheaves of oats.

Ewes for sale receive in the morning one pound of hay, third quality; at 9 watering; at 10 straw in the yard; at 12, chaff, three-fourths of a pound, and with this three-eighths of a metzen of oats and four ounces of salt to 100 head; at 3 o'clock, watering; and in the evening five sheaves of oats.

The two years old ewes and wethers receive in the morning half a pound of chaff, with three-eighths of a metzen of oats and four ounces of salt to 100 head; at 9 drink; at 10 o'clock, half a metzen of potatoes to 100 head, and then straw in the yard; at 1 in the afternoon three-fourths of a pound of esparsette; at 3, watering; and in the evening four sheaves of oats.

Ewe lambs receive in the morning three-fourths of a pound of esparsette; at 9 o'clock, drink; at 10, to 100 head, half a metzen of potatoes, and thereafter oats and vetches mixed; at 10 o'clock, half a pound of hay of the second quality; at 3, drink; at 4 o'clock, three sheaves of oats.

Such lambs as have been born late in the season receive in morning three-fourths of a pound of oats and vetches mixed; at 9, drink; at 10, to 160 head, half a metzen of potatoes; at 11, lucerne, one-fourth of a pound; at 1 P. M., three-fourths of a pound of esparsette; at 3 drink; and at 4 o'clock, three sheaves of oats to 100 head.

Old wethers receive in the morning half a pound of steamed chaff; at 10 drink; from 11 in the morning to 4 P. M., pasture—(if prevented, at 1 o'clock steamed chaff, and at 3 drink;) and in the evening oat-straw.

DECEMBER.—Rams for coupling receive in the morning one pound of oats and vetches mingled; at 9, drink; then straw in the yard; at 11, esparsette half a pound; at 1, hay, second quality, half a pound; at 3, drink; at 4 o'clock six sheaves of oats.

Rams for sale receive in the morning one pound of esparsette; at 9, drink; then straw; at 10, oats and vetches mingled, half a pound; at 1, hay, second quality, half a pound; at 3, drink; at 4 o'clock six sheaves of oats.

Buck lambs receive in the morning three-fourths of a pound of oats and vetches mingled; at 9, drink; at 10 esparsette, three-fourths of a pound; at 1, clover, half a pound; at 3 drink; and at 4 o'clock four sheaves of oats.

Old ewes of the first class receive in the morning one pound of esparsette; at 9 drink; at 10, per 100 head, one metzen of potatoes; then straw; at 1 P. M., three-fourths of a pound of hay, second quality: at 3, drink; at 4 o'clock five sheaves of oats.

Old ewes of the second class receive in the morning one pound hay, second quality; at 9 drink; at 10 o'cl'k one metzen of potatoes to 100 head, and after this straw; at 1 P. M., three-fourths of a pound of chaff, with three-eighths of a metzen of oats and four ounces of salt per 100 head; at 3, drink; and in the evening five sheaves of oats.

Ewes two years old receive in the morning half a pound of chaff, with three-eighths of a metzen of oats and four ounces of salt per 100 head; at 9, drink; at 10 o'clock, three-fourths of a measure of potatoes to 100 head, and then straw in the yard; at 1 P. M., three-fourths of a pound of esparsette; at 3 drink; and at 4 P. M., four sheaves of oats.

The lambs and wethers receive in the morning three-fourths of a pound of esparsette or oats and vetches mingled together; at 9 drink; at 10 o'clock, half a pound of potatoes; at 11 o'clock, one-fourth of a pound of oats and vetches mixed, or of clover; at 1, P. M., half a pound of hay, second quality, or of esparsette; at 3 drink; at 4 P. M. three sheaves of oats, and the older ones four sheaves, to 100 head.

Old wethers and assorted ewes receive in the morning three-fourths of a pound of steamed chaff; at 9, drink; at 10 to 100 head, one metzen of potatoes, and then straw in the yard; at 1, esparsette, three-fourths of a pound, (or hay, third quality;) at 3, drink; at 4, steamed chaff, three-fourths of a pound.

Ewes of delicate health, and those which have produced twins, receive an additional portion at 11 o'clock in the morning, of half a pound of lucerne and a pint of barley-groats. During the time of coupling, those rams that have been put to great fatigue, receive daily from one half to two pints of oats, added to their food. In the season of pasture the flocks get twice a month salt to lick, two pounds and a half being allowed to 100 head; during the winter, however, only once a month, and then all those sheep which get chaff soaked in salt water for food do not share. Of strewing, twenty-five pounds are reckoned for 100 sheep.

Many will doubtless consider this way of feeding as too rich, and as not very econominal; yet the principle of abundant food, as observed in *Alcsuth*, cannot be recommended too highly; for experience has shown that between sheep well and those tolerably fed, there is regularly a difference of one-third in regard to the quantity of wool obtained. And then again, it is only by such abundant food that the smallest amount of mortality, as well as the largest increase and that development of their animal organism which gives the sheep, in all periods of its age, the highest capacities of breeding and fattening can be secured.

It is an undeniable fact that the manor of Alcsuth, in spite of many unfavorable circumstances, has been raised from its neglected condition to its present flourishing state, in a very short time, and by comparatively small expenditures, solely by means of breeding of cattle, and more especially a profitable breed of sheep. For now-a-days it is not the sheep of the finest silky and thin wool that give the highest profit to the farmer; but, on the contrary, it is those whose wool unites with the greatest compactness a proper degree of fineness; because the sheep of this class require smaller outlay as regards feeding, and in fact in every other respect; because they give more lambs, are less liable to sickness, and hence to mortality, and because they are better even for fattening; above all, however, because the finest wool very rarely fetches a price proportionate to its cost, in the market. With these leading views the Alcsuth sheep have been bred. This breed had its origin from the celebrated domestic sheep-folds of U. Altenbourg of Urmeny, and was developed into a peculiar and superior race, by the masterly treatment of the breeder. In its exterior, this sheep bears, in a high degree, the character of the *Infantado* race, which, improved and ennobled by proper cross-breeding, as it has been of late, constitutes now the aim of most wool growers.

The Alcsuth sheep is distinguished by its strong-built, vigorous body; its head and neck are thick, its collar having many folds, its body stretched, its back broad and round shaped from the hip bones to the root of the tail; its legs, which are full clothed to the hoof, are rather short than long; its fleece is long, thick, uniformly curled, throughout good, middling fine and uniform.

It is not easy to give the reader an idea or description of the fineness of the wool in words. By the Dolland wool meter, the fineness would be expressed by the quotient of the third class, viz. by 0,0006. Still, to supply those who have no opportunity of seeing the Alcsuth flocks, with a surer standard whereby to judge of the fineness of their wool, a list of prices is subjoined, at which the Alcsuth wool was sold during the years 1838 to 1841, and which was as follows, (by the cwt.)

In 1838,	Conv. money, Fl. 145	=$72½
" 1839,	158	= 79
" 1840 and '41, (when prices were much depressed,)	128	= 64

If it is considered that these prices were paid without any allowance for loss in weighing out the wool, and in fact without any kind of deduction whatsoever, no one can fail to perceive that the quality of the wool must be good and suitable to use. What gives the Alcsuth wool a particular value, and renders it so much sought after, is that its evenness is not confined to single heads, but extends over the whole flocks.

Another thing of great moment is the unusual productiveness of wool, as obtained by the Alcsuth sheep; for thickness and length are so well combined in this wool, that its want of fineness can be of no account whatever. The average weight, as ascertained by personal examination, and by reference to the bills and books, is as follows:

With the ram,	3 lbs.
With the wether,	3½ "
With the ewe,	2½ "
With the lamb,	28 32

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY J. J. THOMAS.

Pomological Convention at New York.

In accordance with previous notice, this important convention assembled at Clinton Hall, in New-York city, on the morning of the 10th ultimo. Delegates were in attendance from a large number of the States of the Union, including many of the most eminent pomologists of the day. It continued in session for three successive days.

The convention was organised by the appointment of MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, President; and S. B. PARSONS and P. BARRY of N. Y., and GEO. DEACON of N. J., Secretaries, with a vice-president from each of the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Missouri.

After the reception of credentials, and the appointment of the necessary committees, the convention adjourned till the morning of the 11th. The remainder of the day was chiefly occupied with the arrangement of the numerous collections of fruit brought together on the occasion. These collections occupied tables variously distributed through the hall, all labelled and conspicuously displayed, so as to be at all times accessible to the inspection of the members of the convention.

Among the larger contributors, we noticed the following:—

Massachusetts—Samuel Walker, Roxbury, 60 varieties of pears; B. V. French, Braintree, 73 varieties of apples; J. M. Earle, Worcester, 13 of pears, 10 of apples; M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, 120 of pears; R. Manning, Salem, 110 of pears, 36 of apples, 3 of quince; H. H. Crapo and Jas. Arnold, New Bedford, collections of pears; A. Foote, Berkshire county, apples and pears.

Connecticut—Collections from Dr. Munson, G. Olmsted and others, and 32 varieties of the apple from —— Buell, of Richfield.

New-York—Dr. Valk of Flushing, fine specimens of 12 varieties of grape; Wm. R. Prince & Co., apples, pears and peaches; Charles Hamilton, Canterbury, 21 varieties of apples, three of plums; A. J. Van Slyke, Coxsackie, 19 apples, 9 pears; Ellwanger, Barry and Rowe, Rochester, 44 of apples; B. Hodge, Buffalo, 27 apples, 19 pears; H. W. Sargent, Fishkill, 15 pears, 9 grapes; Thorp and Smith, Syracuse, 27 apples, 4 pears; J. Battey, Clinton Co., 29 of apples; Charles Downing, Newburgh, 21 varieties of apples; D. F. Manice, Hempstead, L. I,, pears, grapes, &c.; W. L. Ferris, Westchester, 12 pears; J. J. Thomas, Macedon, 32 apples, &c.; Jas. H. Watts, of Rochester, also presented fine specimens of Northern Spy; T. A. Smith, of Syracuse, a bushel of large and showy specimens of the Onondaga pear; J. J. Thomas, Macedon, half a peck of fine and fair specimens of White Doyenne pears taken indiscriminately from a tree which bore 12 bushels the present season, and which had stood 20 years in grass ground without manuring.

New Jersey—Thomas Hancock, Burlington, 18 apples, 14 pears, &c., J. Pulien, Hightstown, 22 apples.

Pennsylvania—D. Miller, Carlisle, 22 apples; R. Buist, a fine showy bunch of genuine Tripoli grape &c.

Ohio—F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, 30 apples and several pears; McIntosh & Co., Cleveland, 43 pears, 53 apples.

Besides these, there were many smaller collections from various parts of New England and the middle states, and from Virginia and Kentucky.

During the intervals of the sessions, the delegates in attendance were enabled to inspect numerous collections, but all examinations of quality *by tasting* were made by the Fruit Committee in a separate room. This committee, after much care and thorough deliberation, presented the following select list of fruits, worthy of general cultivation, which was adopted after considering each variety, one by one, by the convention. In preparing the lists, the committee, (which consisted of A. J. Downing, Thomas Hancock, J. J. Thomas, Robt. Buist, Robert Manning, Herman Wendell, Josiah Lovett, L. C. Eaton, and Geo. Gabriel,) rejected every variety against which there were found to be three votes, and none were adopted which had not been widely cultivated:—

APPLES—Early Harvest, Large Early Bough, American Summer Pearmain, Gravenstein, Summer Rose, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Roxbury Russett. *Adapted to particular localities*, Yellow Bellflower, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Newtown Pippin.

PEARS—Madeleine, Bloodgood, Tyson, Bartlett, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Bose, Beurre D'Aremburg, Winter Nelis, Golden Beurre of Bilboa. *Adapted to particular localities*,—White Doyenne, Gray Doyenne.

CHERRIES—Black Eagle, Mayduke, Graffion or Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Knight's Early Black, Downer's Late, Elton, Downton.

PLUMS—Jefferson, Washington, Green Gage, Purple Favorite, Coe's Golden Drop, Bleecker's Gage, Frost Gage, Purple Gage. *For particular localities*, Imperial Gage.

PEACHES—Grosse Mignonne, Early York, (serrated,) Large Early York, George IV, Oldmixon Free, Cooledge's Favorite, Crawford's Late, Morris White, Bergen's Yellow. *For particular localities*,—Heath Cling.

A committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, 1, That the Convention be designated the American Congress of Fruit Growers, and that the members or substitutes, and officers thereof, be regarded as holding their respective appointments for two sessions.

2. That all Pomological, Horticultural, and Agricultural associations of North America, be invited to send delegates to this Congress.

3. That at the close of the present session of this Congress, it be adjourned to hold its second session in the city of New-York, on the first Tuesday of October, 1849.

The following fruit committees were appointed from the different states:—

Massachusetts—Samuel Walker, F. W. McCondry, P. B. Hovey, J. Lovett, R. Manning, M. P. Wilder.

Connecticut—G. Gabriel, Dr. A. T. Munson, H. W. Terry. George Olmsted, Dr. V. M. Don.

Rhode Island—Lewis C. Eaton, Stephen H. Smith, Alfred Smith, J. Stimson, —— Comstock.

Vermont—R. Mattison, M. Slocum, C. Goodrich, B. F. Fay.

Maine—H. Little, S. L. Goodale.

New-York—A. J. Downing, J. J. Thomas, Dr. H. Wendell, P. Barry, B. Hodge.

New-Jersey—H. W. S. Cleveland, R. S. Field, I. Pullen, T. Hancock, J. W. Hayes, J. S. Chambers.

Pennsylvania—Dr. W. D. Brinckle, E. W. Keyser, Thomas P. James, R. Buist.

Maryland—S. Feast, Wm. Corse, L. N. Rogers.

Dist. Columbia—Joshua Pierce, J. F. Callan, W. Breckenridge.

Ohio—A. McIntosh, A. H. Ernst, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, F. J. Scott, T. S. Humrickhouse.

Indiana—J. D. S. Nelson, D. Ivinhart, —— Scott.

Illinois—Dr. J. H. Kennicott, Jno. Wright, J. Y. Scammon, —— Arnold, Prof. J. W. Turner.

Kentucky—L. Young, Ward Brown, H. Duncan, J. Allen, G. W. Weissenger.

Missouri—Thomas Allen, L. Russell, Jas. Sigerson, Nicholas Reihl, E. Mallenchrodt.

Canada—Dr. C. Beadle, Jas. Dougall.

Pomological Convention at Buffalo.

Continued.

The following decisions were made relative to

APPLES:

The *Yellow Harvest*,—this name being adopted in preference to Early Harvest, as being more descriptive,—worthy of general cultivation.

The *Tart Bough*—three weeks later than Yellow Harvest, which it resembles,—and second rate in value from its lateness.

St. Lawrence—regarded by most as first rate,—by others as not fully so, but to be admired for its size, beauty and vigorous growth.

Dyer, or *Pomme Royal*, known also in some parts of Western New-York by the name of *Hollow Crown*, first rate.

Early Joe—regarded by all as of the highest quality when fresh from the tree. But it was stated by several that it would lose much of its flavor in a day or two, and is therefore unfitted for a distant market.

Early Strawberry—first rate for its season.

Sweet Bough—a first rate sweet summer apple.

Sine Qua Non—first rate.

Toole's Indian Rareripe—first rate for cooking, second rate for the table.

Minister—large and handsome, second rate.

Summer Rose—first rate.

Summer Queen—first rate for cooking, second for the table. A sweet apple, ripening the same time, and known as the *Augustine*, is sometimes erroneously called Summer Queen. The latter was decided to be third rate.

Duchess of Oldenburgh—first rate for cooking, second for table.

Fameuse or Pomme de Neige—voted, but not unanimously, to be first rate, in northern regions especially.

Rhode Island Greening—a first rate standard fruit, both for table and cooking.

Red Astrachan—passed by. It should have been stated to the convention that this variety, although not a good table fruit, possesses great excellence as a very early *cooking* apple, being far superior in this respect to the Yellow Harvest.

Newtown Pippin.—Much discussion took place relative to this celebrated variety. Several delegates regarded it unworthy of cultivation in western New-York, on account of its defective fruit. Others regarded it of the highest value; and facts were stated showing that in instances where it had been invariably poor, its quality had been greatly improved by rich cultivation, and particularly by the application of ashes.

The *Yellow Newtown Pippin* was considered inferior in quality.

A half bushel of the *English Russet* of Downing, was presented to the convention—they were of last year's growth, and were quite fresh, sound and agreeable. As the name English Russett was not considered sufficiently distinctive, it was concluded to call this variety the *Poughkeepsie Russett*, by which it is also known. It was decided to be first rate as a long keeper, and second rate in quality for the table.

Lowell Apple—known also as *Orange, Oswego Orange, Tallow Apple*, or *Tallow Pippin*, and at Cleveland as *Queen Anne*, and remarkable for its oily surface a few days after it is gathered. Though not fully first rate in quality, it was decided to be worthy of cultivation on account of its large size, fair and handsome appearance, and great productiveness.

Westfield Seek-no-further—first rate.

Vandevere—first rate.

Ribston Pippin—third rate, except in northern regions, where it proves fine.

The *Northern Spy* created much discussion. It was admitted to require good cultivation, and careful pruning, to develope its fine quality—that the Rhode Island Greening, and Roxbury Russett would flourish where the Spy would be nearly worthless—but that, with proper treatment, the latter was a fruit of high excellence.

Twenty Ounce—first rate in size and beauty, second in quality.

Gravenstein—first rate.

Esopus Spitzenburgh—first rate.

Beauty of the West—third rate.

Fall Pippin—first rate in every respect.

Late Strawberry—first rate.

Swaar—first rate in all respects.

Bellmont, Waxen, or *Gate*—first rate.

Hawthorndean—unworthy of cultivation.

*Mother Apple**—first rate.

Baldwin—first rate in Massachusetts and New York, unsuccessful in Ohio.

Jonathan—first rate, taking all its qualities into consideration.

Porter—first rate in all localities.

Rambo—first rate, and succeeding equally well in the Eastern and throughout the Western states.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—first rate—only equalled in richness by Swaar, Esopus Spitzenburgh, &c.

Pomme Grise—first rate in the North and in Canada.

Gloria Mundi, or *Monstrous Pippin*—unworthy of cultivation.

Bullock's Pippin, or *American Golden Russet* of Downing, the former name recommended by the convention—worthy of general cultivation.

Jersey Sweet—first rate for its season.

Cornish Gilliflower—unworthy of cultivation.

American Summer Pearmain—first rate.

King of the Pippins—second rate.

Summer Hagloe—distinct from the Hagloe crab—first rate, but not unanimously.

Office of Leaves—Singular Occurrence.

The past season has been unusually favorable to the occurrence of leaf-blight in plums and pears, in many parts of the country. Not only have seedlings been seriously affected, so as to lose nearly all their foliage in midsummer, but large and bearing trees have often become more or less stripped, and, as a well known consequence, the quality of the fruit has greatly suffered.

A singular occurrence, showing that the flavor in maturing, depends wholly on the office of the leaves, was the following:—The crop of a Yellow Gage Plum tree, by means of daily attacks on the curculios, was saved from their punctures, and promised a fine supply. But when the fruit was two-thirds grown, and of course wholly destitute of any good flavor, the leaves all drop-

* Printed erroneously "*Northern*," in the proceedings of the convention.

ped from the tree; not one was left. The branches were perfectly bare, with the exception of the load of plums which half obscured them. The plums remained on the tree, without changing any in size, color, or taste, while others on trees not so affected, were rapidly ripening round them. In two or three weeks, a second crop of leaves appeared, when the fruit immediately commenced a second growth, and attained full size. It subsequently assumed the usual color, and all the richness of flavor of well ripened specimens, and was about one month later than the usual period of maturity.

Other varieties, affected with leaf-blight, presented similar results, but less striking; and nearly all of them soon after the appearance of the second growth of leaves early in autumn, were also observed with a thin crop of blossoms.

Address of David Thomas,

Before the Buffalo Horticultural Society.

We briefly alluded to this address in our last number. Its merits are of a high order. We regard it as one of the best productions of its distinguished author. With the hope of inducing our readers to procure it, we give a few brief extracts:—

The following remarks on *a taste for flowers*, have much point:—

"Does any animal except man, enjoy the beauty of flowers? I presume not, having never seen any indication of the kind, though hundreds of insects regale on their nectar. Our love of flowers must then be considered as evidence of a higher organization; and those who cannot appreciate it, suffering from the want of some phrenological development, have claims on our sympathy. Yet as organs are said to be enlarged or diminished, according to our moral or mental training, so many of our friends now shut out, may indulge the hope of rising hereafter, to the enjoyment of more glorious objects, and of purer and more elevated pleasures."

The subject of the various shades of color is vividly illustrated:—

"Occasionally we meet with tastes that are partial or averse to particular colors; and this state of mind may arise from impressions perhaps long since forgotten. If we had only seen in early life (as the poet says,)

'Where tawdry *yellow* strove with dirty *red*,'

we should doubtless have acquired a distaste for those colors; and probably without perceiving it at the time. That it would be a prejudice however, must be evident when we look at the rainbow or prismastic spectrum—so clear, so free from every tinge or impurity of earth, that we rejoice in the whole seven colors and know not which to prefer.

"Pure white, as we see it in a sunbeam coming through a clean atmosphere, is the blending of all colors in certain definite proportions; and when it is impure, a surplus or deficiency of some color must cause it. The colors of most flowers are mixtures. The purples are rarely, if ever, pure, being only the intermingling of red and blue.—The prismatic colors exhibited in flowers, however, with rare exceptions, are only *six*, for *green* in Botany, like *black* in Optics, is not considered a color.

"The intense blue of some Alpine flowers, has been ascribed to the deep hue of the sky that bends over them; but the constant supply of moisture may be a better reason. Finer colors may have been observed in some species near brooks in summer and autumn, than on similar plants that stood on dry banks above them."

The following facts, of a practical character, cannot fail to be interesting to the cultivator of flowers:—

"The winters of Western New-York, are as favorable to herbaceous perennials as those of Philadelphia—perhaps more so—but they are less favorable to half hardy shrubs. Our heavy loams freeze not half as deep as theirs, owing in part to more clouds at that season—the condensed vapor of our lakes—that obstruct the radiation of heat; and to more snow at the time of our severest cold. Plants that lie snug under this mantle, are as safe as they would be in England; and we need only be apprehensive of danger, immediately after an untimely thaw. With half-hardy shrubs, however, it is different. Over our snows, winds below zero frequently sweep along; and when spring returns, we often find all *above* the snow-line *dead*, and all *below* it *alive*, and in the best condition.

"Bulbous plants from warm climates, that can bear much depth of earth, do well under our northern sky. Perhaps the number, however, is not great, though I know of but few experiments in this line; but *Amaryllis longifolia* from Southern Afriea, is quite at home in my border. It has been there 15 or 20 years. It was planted about ten inches deep; and this depth has been increased by turning a sod, or throwing litter over it. It has produced leaves four feet long.

Another bulb—*Pancratium maritimum*—from the sea coast of Southern Europe, after a trial of four years, is now doing well in the open border, among sand and peat. It is not more than six or seven inches below the surface; but then it is in a *sunken* and not in a *raised* border,—a difference in position worthy of particular notice. For the first two years, it was not vigorous; but on sprinkling salt round it at different times, it became healthy; and it is now in the most flourishing condition, having produced two fine umbels of flowers the present season. They are white, star-like and two inches in diameter.

"*Amaryllis belladona*, from the West Indies, has also withstood the last winter under similar circumstances. Owing perhaps to habits contracted in the green-house, it started to grow late in the fall, which was a wrong movement; and accordingly, its leaves were cut down by the frost; but it is growing again."

The construction of a very simple support for *pillar roses*, is thus described:—

"Perhaps the best method of training the tall-growing kinds, is on pillars. Two years ago, I had pieces of scantling, twelve feet in length and three inches by four, planted as posts, first perforating them in five or six places with a two inch auger. Through these holes the stem of the rose is drawn. As it lengthens, this operation should be repeated from time to time, till it reaches the top, about nine feet high; and as it depends on no decaying cord or bandage for support, it cannot be blown down by the wind.

"To insure these posts from decay, inch auger holes near the ground were bored, slanting downwards, not quite through, and filled with salt. Some persons have used plugs in their posts to keep out the rain; but it is best to leave them open for a time, till the wood becomes saturated with brine. As the salt dissolves, more should be supplied—say two or three times a year.

"To obtain a finer display, I have planted roses of different colors on opposite sides of the posts, intertwining their branches. At one, I have the *tea scented Ayrshire* and *Violet Episcopal*, by way of contrast; and at another, the *Baltimore Belle* and *Queen of the Prairies*. I have sixteen posts of this description, and have obtained, expressly for this purpose, a sufficient number of tall-growing kinds. Further experiments are wanted, however, to determine what sorts can be most fitly associated, and what shades of color will harmonize the best."

The following reasons for cultivating a general selection of fruit, are well worthy of consideration:—

"But why do we want so many sorts of fruit? For

the same reason that we want so many sorts of food: the pleasure that springs from variety. Another, not less cogent, however, might be given. In proportion to the number of kinds cultivated, are the chances for a supply in unfavorable seasons,—for the frost often destroys one sort, and leaves another; and continued rains induce decay in some, and not in others, especially among plums and cherries. Some fair-skin varieties of the latter, have been almost worthless this year; and some of the black have suffered, while the acid sorts, as the Mayduke and Morello, have generally escaped. Let us, therefore, have many kinds, and if the best sometimes offer nothing, let us have the second best."

We close by quoting the following interesting statement of an experiment, and reminding our readers that what we have here given is only a fair sample of the rest of the address, of which we have given but a very small portion:—

"Last fall, I had many late planted cabbages that formed large tufts of leaves, but not good heads; and I had a hope that if I could preserve them till spring, they might grow into something useful,—so they were set in a trench, very closely, side by side—some straw was thrown on them—and over that about two inches of earth. As the trench was ten or twelve feet in length, two tubes were set in near each end, to let off the bad air—just such as every cabbage depot under ground, or potatoe heap ought to have. In the spring, I was surprised at the result. Every green leaf had disappeared—the larger plants had formed good heads, though not so compact as grew in the open air, and all were beautifully blanched and fit for use."

I. Grape Grafting.

Eds. Cultivator—In your May No., at page 148, you published an experiment of mine in grafting the July Grape upon our common hardy varieties. I have now the satisfaction to state to you that two of these grafts were in flower before they were one year old, and are now actually presenting clusters of fruit.

II. Budding the Hawthorn with Pears.

In 1847, August 24th, I budded about sixty Hawthorns of three or four years of age with pears, chiefly the Beurre de Capiaumont and White Doyenne varieties. The buds nearly all took. But they broke much later and more slowly than those on quinces beside them. One of them is even now, (August 17th,) but just opening. Many of them after opening, remained a long time, a mere rosette of leaves. A few even now remain in this condition, and may not probably advance any farther until next year. But the most of them have made from six to thirty inches of wood, and appear healthful. Many, on first putting out, grew nearly at right angles with the stock for some time. This seems to be occasioned by a greater degree of rigidity in the bark than that exhibited by the quince. This experiment, though appearing very discouraging in the early part of the season, is likely to result well. I need not say that they were budded as near the ground as possible, some even below the ordinary level.

III. Various effects of Winter on Quinces.

In the winter of 1846—7, which was quite open, my quince trees every where suffered very severely, losing much of the wood in the previous year's growth.

During the winter of 1847—8, which was even more open, they suffered hardly at all with the exception of one row, and those my finest trees, which were amply protected by a high Hawthorn hedge. These last were badly injured, some of them being killed, root and branch. This result was occasioned doubtless, by the excitement of the circulation at an untimely period.

IV. Experiment with an Asparagus Bed.

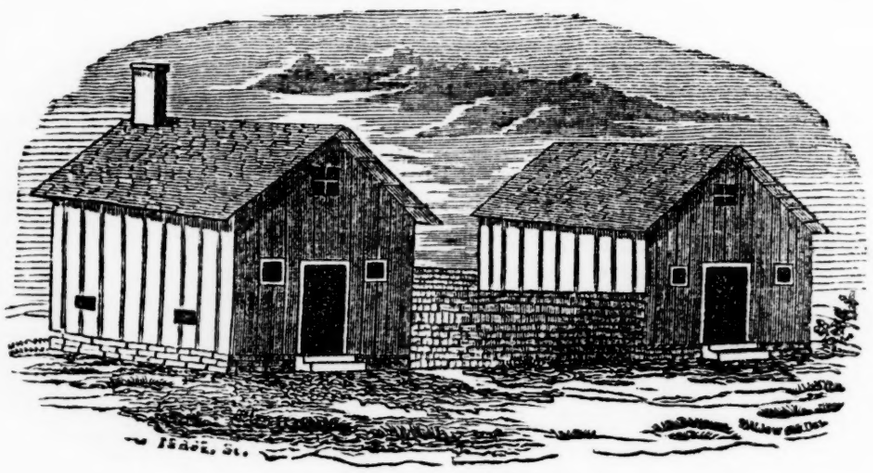
This bed is about four years old, and contains thirty square rods. It was originally put in too superficially, the crowns of the plants coming almost to the surface; nor had the soil been perfectly freed from quack grass. So foul had it become by the 9th of June, of the present year, that it was almost impossible to cut for market. I mowed over the whole bed on that day, cutting down quack, weeds, and young seedling asparagns. I then hoed it as deeply as the superficial character of the bed would permit, pulling out the quack as much as possible and stirring up the manure that had been put on in the spring. The consequence was, the renewal of my bed in its productiveness, while I did not lose more than four or five days' use of it;—"a good operation," as they say.

The Sunflower.

Eds. Cultivator—I am desirous of gaining information in relation to the culture, management, and yield of the sunflower, as also the usual amount of oil that can be expressed from it. If any of your subscribers will furnish the required information, they will much oblige yours, &c. W. I. I. *Canada West, September*, 1848.

Montreal Agricultural Society.—The *Montreal Herald* gives an interesting account of the exhibition of this Society. A much greater interest is said to have been manifested in the show than on former occasions. The finest part of the show was said to be the horses, of which there was a large number of fine ones. Great improvement was observed in the cattle. The Short-horn bull *Timour*, owned by Mr. Hays, of Montreal, (bred by Mr. Prentice, of Mount Hope,) is very highly spoken of. A bull, a cross of the Ayrshire and Galloway, is said to have attracted great attention. There was a fine display of poultry, chiefly by Mr. Hays and J. E. Guilbault—the latter showing 14 choice varieties of fowls.

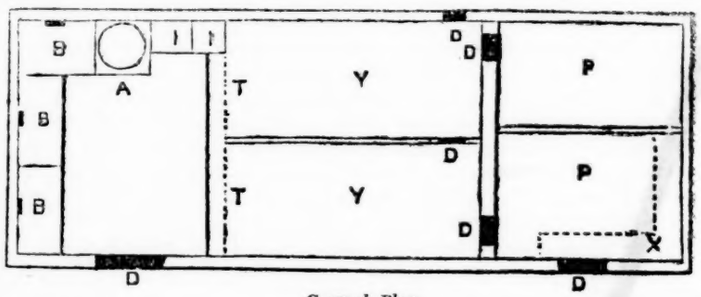
The Peacock.—The natural disposition of the peacock is selfish and gluttonous, and it is only by pampering this weakness that he can be persuaded into obedience and attachment. He is vain, and at the same time ungallant. He is far from manifesting the politeness and attention which the common cock shows towards his mates. The peacock will greedily snatch from the mouth of his hens those titbits and delicate morsels which the cock would either share with his favorites, or yield to them entirely. The peahen, in return, cares less for her lord and master, and is more independent of him when the breeding season is over. She then regards the display of his tail, his puffings and struttings, and all the rattling of his quills, with the coolest indifference. Nor does *he* seem to care about *her* admiration, or to make all this exhibition of his attraction to secure *her* notice, but is content if he can get some astonished hen, or silly, bewildered duck, up a corner, to wonder what all this fuss is about. Like other vain coxcombs, he expects the lady to make the first advances. Although occasionally cruel, the peacock is shy of fighting, particularly when in full plumage; nor do they so frequently engage with each other as with birds of a different species, such as drakes, cocks, &c. One, out of feather, was seen to keep up a three hours' struggle with a musk drake; but had it been in full plumage, it would not have shown fight at all. Their probable term of life is 18 or 20 years. They may be eaten as poults at nine months old. If fatted, they should be shut up together with any turkeys that may have been in the habit of associating with them, and fed exactly the same. If confined alone, they pine.—*Ag. Gazette.*



PLAN OF A PIGGERY.

[The accompanying cut and description of a piggery, which we take from the *Transactions* of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, received the premium at the January meeting, 1848.]

I forward you my plan of a piggery and other necessary fixtures, which I have in contemplation, and am preparing to put up, on a tasteful and cheap scale, within the reach of every thriving citizen in our State.



Ground Plan.

The cost of construction will depend much on the finish. The ground plan of the two buildings, which includes a yard between them, is 40 ft. long and 14 feet wide, which may cost from fifty to ninety dollars. A good mechanic has promised to do all the labor, after the foundation was laid, for forty dollars, the boards to be planed and matched. Unless the buildings are to be painted, I would recommend that the boards be put on in a rough state, and white washed with a composition of stone lime and water lime. To construct a good cellar would cost about thirty dollars more.

This plan might be enlarged; I have designed it for six fattening hogs, or for one breeding sow and three porkers. "Millionares" may require something more expensive, but this is sufficiently spacious for the common citizens of Vermont. The two upright buildings represent the swill house and the piggery. Both are fourteen feet long and twelve feet wide, the posts ten feet.

The ground plan of the first building contains the arch A, for cooking, where boilers and steamers will be placed sufficiently large to accommodate the number of hogs to be fed. The feeding troughs also, T, T, are included in the same building, which is made of white oak plank, and extends the whole length of the house, except the space occupied by the tubs or vats, I, I, which are convenient for the cooked food, swill, &c. One of them may contain the warm food, the other in a process of fermentation, to be fed at any time. The dots on the yard side of the house and feeding trough, T, T, represent standards of iron or white oak, arranged along and close to the outside of the trough, at suitable distances to allow the heads of the swine to pass between them into the feeding trough. The sill on this side of the house is raised and framed to the posts two feet above the common level of the other sills, and these standards or pins which prevent hogs from getting into the trough or house, are framed into the sill above, and the feeding trough; the plank which forms the bottom of the trough may project on the outer side for that purpose, or the plank may be of such thickness as to enter the upper edge.

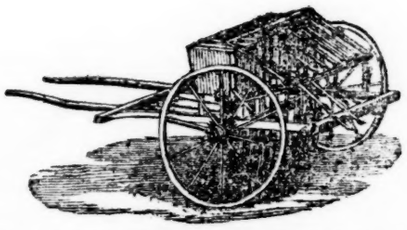
B, B, B, are bins for apples and roots, in each of which a window opens for the purpose of shoveling them in, two of which are seen in the upright part. The hogs are to lodge in the pen, and can pass from their apartments, P, P, through the yards, Y, Y, to the feeding trough, T, T; a partition divides the sty or open yard, and extends across the piggery, forming two sleeping apartments, P, P, and two yards, Y, Y; six doors and passage ways opposite, D, D, D, D, D, D. The main door in the piggery opens into the passage, X, 2½ feet wide, for the convenience of the attendant to carry in straw, &c. The open yards may be used for litter, and to manufacture manure; these occupy space enclosed between the two upright buildings, and are 16 feet long.

The floor of each building and the yard should be flagged with stone or brick, secured from frost. The sills of the two main buildings are raised upon a wall 18 inches. A cellar may be constructed under the first building for the storage of roots; if seven feet deep, will hold 600 bushels, allowing 2430 cubic inches to the bushel. A convenient wheel and windlass is arranged in the loft of this house, for handling the hogs at the time of killing, and may be convenient for dressing other animals.

There are many piggeries in this State constructed about 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, which contain all the cooking apparatus, the hogs, grain in the loft, and sometimes a wool room, which form a complete nuisance. I am opposed to feeding swine in close buildings where they make their litter, and cooking food under the same roof. The effluvia cannot be very pleasant for man or beast. Truly yours,

S. W. Jewett.

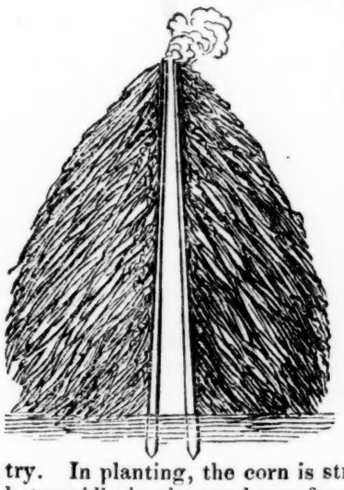
THE FARMER'S NOTE BOOK.



Sherman's Seed Planter and Cultivator.

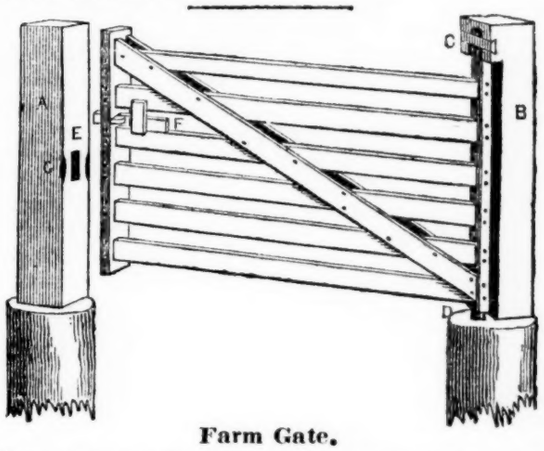
The above is a cut of a machine invented and patented by J. W. SHERMAN, of Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y. It is designed for the following purposes:—1, to plant all kinds of grain in drills or rows; 2, to sow all kinds of grain, plaster, lime, ashes or bone dust, broadcast; 3; to be used as a cultivator for any kind of hoed crop. It is simple in construction and may be readily changed in adapting it to its various purposes. The inventor describes its operation as follows: "All the tubes, or either or any part of them, can be raised or lowered into the ground, with ease; and with one motion of the hand, the grain can be stopped or started at the same motion, without stopping the team. Any one can alter the machine in one minute, so as to sow from one peck to four bushels of grain, or from one to twenty bushels of plaster, or other fine manure, per acre." It is recommended as capable of sowing all kinds of seed—such as that which is soaked and plastered, or that which is light and husky. Even cotton and carrot seed, it is said, can be sown with accuraey, in any quantity per acre. We saw this machine at the late State Fair, and were pleased with its appearance. It received a premium from the State Society.

Stacking Corn Fodder.



The practice of sowing two and a-half bushels of corn per acre in *thick drills*, exclusively for fodder, is rapidly extending through the country, farmers discovering that they can in this way obtain the richest food for wintering cattle which will be wholly consumed, and be preferred to the best hay,—at a cost never exceding a dollar and a-half per ton, on good land in the country. In planting, the corn is strewn from a hand basket rapidly in the one horse furrows, to be as quickly covered with a common harrow; no hoeing, and but once cultivating, is ever needed; and all weeds are so effectually smothered, that the ground is left as clean as a neat woman's floor.

But thus easily raised, the fodder must be well preserved, or the labor will be lost. If put up in shocks, they should dry several weeks—the *leaves* may be quite dry, while the stalks will furnish moisture enough to cause hot fermentation, mouldiness, or decay. Stacks of this kind of fodder settle very compactly, and the steam from the heating, which must always take place, will not find vent, unless a chimney is made in the middle of the stack, by setting three or four rails, upright l in the ground, a foot apart, to form the centre of the stack, as shown in the above figure. A further precaution, highly essential, as well as useful, is to *salt* well the fodder while the stack is going up. Stacks of small size should be preferred, and so placed that in case of much heating, they may be thrown with a fork into a new stack, which is often necessary under unfavorable circumstances.



Farm Gate.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—The above represents, or at least is intended to represent, a farm gate, which in cheapness, convenience and comparative simplicity, of construction, is not excelled by any which has come to my knowledge. I have one on my farm, built by myself, without the aid of carpenter or blacksmith, and commanding general satisfaction.

A. and B. are posts, hewn out of cedar, locust, or rich yellow pine—B. is cut and morticed out in such a manner that the gate can be enclosed in the top part C., by a piece of wood slipped in dove-tail fashion. In the bottom, a 1½ inch auger hole contains a rich pine knot D., with a round tenon on top; this is received in a hole bored in the bottom of the gate piece; so that by this arrangement it is kept off the ground, and top and bottom of the principal part of the gate, are secured against the injurious effects of water, while the greasy nature of the pine knot on which it turns, causes each movement of the gate to be easy in every kind of weather.

A. has a hole, E., morticed in its centre, to receive the tongue of the latch F.; the last is made according to the model given in your vol. for 1847, page 159.

You will observe that this gate has no iron about it, and opens to its full extent either way, while the latch, by being thrown back with the gate, slips over the notch at G. and shuts itself.

Lightness is one of the main requisites in this subject to keep it from swagging; I have obtained this by making my gate out of ¾ stuff, and the scantling holding the latch 2½ inch square.

In my next I will send you a plan of a machine for drawing hickory, oak and other shrubs out of the soil. ALB. C. RICHARD. *Walden's Ridge, Hamilton Co., Tenn., Sept.* 1848.

On the Use of Fish for Manure.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In those towns in this section bordering on the seacoast, White-fish are extensively used as manure, for all kinds of crops. The price of them varies from 50 cts. to $1.50 a thousand, the ave-

age price being about $1. They are caught in large numbers from May till October, in schools varying from 100 fish to 100,000, and are applied to the soil in various ways. Some persons, during the hurry of haying and harvesting, spread them on the surface of the ground, and allow them to dry up by the sun, a stench in the nostrils of every passer by. Others spread them year after year on their rye stubble, as long as they can get ten or fifteen bushels of rye per acre, and until their land is actually fished to death, and overrun with sorrel and noxious weeds.

They are usually spread evenly over the surface of the ground, at the rate of about 10,000 to the acre, and plowed in in the course of twenty-four hours, it being less work than to compost them. But the best way in which they can be used, is to mix them intimately with muck and coalpit dirt, and let them remain over the winter, when they will be changed into a black inodorous mass, forming one of the richest and most valuable composts known. Ten thousand of them composted in this way, at a cost of ten dollars, will produce a rotation of crops without any other manure—say from one to two hundred bushels of potatoes, or fifty bushels of corn, thirty bushels of rye, and two or three crops of grass. This compost spread upon old grass lands, has a most surprising effect. A YOUNG FARMER. *Madison Conn., Sept.* 22, 1848.

Greenbush Premium Farm.

The Rensselaer county Agricultural Society offer premiums for the best cultivated farms in the several towns in the county. From the report of the doings of this society for the present year, we find that our friends Messrs. MCCULLOCH & KIRTLAND, occupants and owners of the *Cantonment Farm*, Greenbush, have been the successful competitors for that town. Having on several occasions visited this farm, and witnessed its judicious management and its progress in improvement, we readily endorse the statement of the committee. The examination by the committee was made on the 16th of September last. We give the following extract from their report:

"The farm is situated about one and a-half miles east of the lower ferry to the city of Albany; contains about 130 acres, all in cultivation, and is a part of the tract of land upon which the United States barracks were erected during the last war with Great Britain. It was purchased by Mr. MCCULLOCH of the government in 1831, and was then in a deplorably neglected condition; a portion of it having been under the plow for many years in succession, by which it had become greatly impoverished; another portion was wet and marshy, producing only a scant and sour herbage, and the whole nearly overrun with bushes. Mr. MCCULLOCH immediately commenced a system of improvement and melioration by clearing, ditching, underdraining, and manuring; which, with a judicious rotation of crops, has been continued to the present time, and has resulted in converting a tract of land, unsightly in appearance, and by many deemed nearly worthless, into one that will compare with any in the county for productiveness and beauty.

"The face of this farm is partly undulating and partly nearly flat; the soil of the former portion is a sandy loam, well adapted to a convertible system of husbandry; that of the latter is a clay loam, with a close subsoil, equally well adapted to meadow and grazing.

"The principal production of this farm is milk, which is carried to the Albany market. The present stock consists of 27 cows, 3 head of young cattle, 4 horses, and 10 swine. Mr. KIRTLAND informed your committee, that the entire product of the 27 cows for the year ending with the date of the visit of your committee, was 64,005 quarts by actual measurement, [being an average of about 6½ quarts per day to each cow, the year round.] The stock of cows are in admirable keeping; several of them are fine specimens of the improved Durham breed and its crosses, and, taken together, your committee have seldom if ever witnessed as fine a stock of cows as that upon this farm.

"About 45 acres of the farm are in pasture, and about the same quantity in meadow, which it is estimated will produce a surplus, after wieter-feeding the stock, of 25 tons of hay."

It is a practice with Messrs. McC. & K., to plow their pasture and mowing grounds in August and sow them to rye and grass-seeds, the principal object being to renew the grass as soon as practicable. We are told that they have sown 12 acres in this way the present season. The usual yield of grain thus obtained is 20 bushels per acre.

As this is a grazing farm, the principal object is to keep the land in grass, and hence but a small portion is at any time appropriated to grain or roots. Of the cultivated crops for this year, there were 7½ acres in barley, which was sowed 25th April, with two bushels of the two of the six-rowed variety to the acre, and ten pounds of clover and half a bushel of timothy seed to the acre. There were 2½ acres in oats; three acres in potatoes; and four acres in Indian corn—the latter after potatoes, which were planted upon sward without manure. The corn was manured with compost in the hill, and planted on the 16th of May.

As the yield of these crops was only taken by estimation at the time they were examined by the committee, we have applied to Mr. KIRTLAND for the result actually obtained; and he informs us that the barley turned 44¼ bushels per acre—weighed 47½ pounds per bushel, and sold for 76 cents per bushel—being one cent per bushel above the market price; the oats gave 63 bushels per acre, and the corn 75 bushels. The potatoes suffered by the disease, and only gave about half a crop.

Hoove in Cattle.

Perhaps there is not a greater loss of cattle in this country, from any one cause, than from the complaint known as *hoove* or *blown*. It is a distention of the rumen or paunch, by gas arising from vegetable substances, which are eaten by the animal in greater quantity or with more rapidity than they can be digested. The distention causes great pressure on the lungs and heart, impeding their action, and from that cause, or rupture of the rumen, producing death. Green clover, if the animals have an opportunity of gorging themselves with it when they are very hungry, is very likely to produce hoove, as it quickly ferments after being taken into the stomach. Any kind of vegetation, if wet with dew or rain, and especially if it be in a *frosty* condition, frequently occasions this difficulty. Turneps, potatoes, apples, or pumpkins, if eaten in large quantities, sometimes produce the same effects. Some animals seem constitutionally liable to hoove, probably from defective digestive organs. Choking, by some substance being fastened in the gullet, also produces the difficulty.

As to remedies, many of our farmers never use any—the animal is often left to itself—if it recovers, the owner is satisfied; if it dies, *he has the hide*. Those who pretend to offer relief, sometimes give doses of beef-brine, lamp-oil, or soap-suds, but more frequently plunge a small knife into the paunch.

The writer has formerly had many animals affected with this complaint, and seldom failed to relieve them by administering alkalies; but care was always taken to give the medicine as soon as the necessity for it appeared. It was the general practice to give a large table-spoonful of pearl-ash or salæratus, dissolved in

warm water, to a full grown cow, and a quarter more to an ox. In some instances the sub-carbonate of soda was given instead of the above. These substances were given on the supposition that the distention of the stomach was caused by *carbonic acid* gas, which it was expected would be liberated by combination with the alkalies.

We have lately met with an excellent article by THOMAS SULLIVAN, in the *Farmer's Magazine*, which gives a better understanding of the nature of hoove and its proper treatment, than we have before seen. He observes that a correct knowledge of the composition of the gas which occupies the stomach of hooven cattle will lead to the adoption of the speediest means for its liberation. He quotes from a French work the results of an analysis, by which it appears that the gas yielded—

Sulphuretted hydrogen,.....	80
Carburetted hydrogen,.....	15
Carbonic acid,.....	5
	100

Mr. S. observes, however, that accurate analyses indicate that the gas is differently combined at different stages of the complaint. In the earliest stages, it is chiefly carbonic acid; "but it is," he says, "speedily converted into carburetted hydrogen, (formed by the union of carbon with hydrogen,) and finally into sulphuretted hydrogen." He states that the liberation of the gas may be effected by different substances, according to the stage of the affection at the time they are given. He mentions three classes of remedies—stimulants, alkalies and chlorides. "The effect sought to be produced by the use of stimulants," says Mr. SULLIVAN, "is to cause the rumen to contract upon, and thereby, if possible, to expel its contents. Spirits of turpentine is the most commonly used, and probably the most efficacious of this class of medicines. A wine-glass full, or from two to three ounces, may be given in a bottle of water, and it will in most cases operate speedily in allaying the distention. Whiskey is sometimes administered in cases of hoove, and in general with beneficial effects when it can be introduced into the stomach." Alkalies are recommended in the incipient stages of the complaint, but in those only, as it is only at first that carbonic acid exists. He observes, however, that as "hydrogen very soon becomes the predominating constituent of the gas in the distended stomach," chlorides should be employed in preference to all other substances, and that they have, in fact, "generally superceded most of the recipes which were previously resorted to for curing hoove." The chloride of sodium, (common salt,) and the chloride of lime are the substances he prefers, which are not only effectual remedies but are easily obtained.

There are, however, some cases in which the use of medicines will produce no effect, from the great swelling of the stomach before the animal is discovered to be unwell; and in such cases the operation of *puncturing* must be resorted to in order to save the animal's life. But the use of the ordinary knife for this purpose is considered objectionable. Besides the gas, there is a quantity of liquid, mixed with the solid contents of the stomach, discharged through the wound, and Mr. S. observes, that, "although the greater portion of it may be ejected to be driven through the wound in the flank, yet some will necessarily fall into the abdominal cavity, where it soon operates injuriously by causing dangerous irritation, which occasionally terminates in fatal inflammatory disease. I would therefore urge upon every farmer and cattle-feeder, to procure and keep in readiness a small *trocar*, by means of which the operation of puncturing may be performed effectually and without the slightest risk." This instrument is in fact the same that is used by surgeons in tapping human subjects for dropsy. It is described as consisting of "two parts, the *stillet* and *canula*. The stillet is formed of a round rod of iron about five inches in length, terminating at one extremity in a triangular shaped point, and furnished with a wooden handle at the other. The canula is the name applied to the tube in which the rod is sheathed. In using the trocar, it is forced with a thrust into the paunch; and on withdrawing the stillet, the canula is left in the wound as long as may be found necessary, in order to permit the gas, &c. in the stomach to escape through the tube. The possibility of any danger from matter falling into the abdomen, is thus guarded against, and when the gas ceases to escape, which it will do in the course of a day or two after the paunch has been punctured, the canula is to be removed, after which the wound readily heals."

It is proper to remark that hoove from choking will generally be relieved by the removal of the obstruction in the gullet. The most ready mode of effecting this is to use a tarred rope, about an inch in diameter, or three inches in circumference, one end of which should be bound with tow and covered with soft leather. This passed down the gullet, will generally remove any obstruction, and the gas will escape. Liquids poured down the throat, to lubricate the parts, will sometimes enable the animal to swallow the substance, or it may become loosened so that they can throw it up. Warm castor oil, or soft soap, will be found the best articles for this purpose.

Preservation of Food.

An elaborate article on the perpetual preservation of food has lately appeared in the London *Westminster Review*. The writer considers at length the different modes adopted in various countries for the preservation of grain, meats, fruits, vegetables, &c.; and he comes to the conclusion that these processes for the most part, have been "little in advance of the squirrels and other animals;" that they are not as good as those of bees, for "they have an instinctive perception of the true principle, viz. *the exclusion of air*, which they accomplish by hermetically sealing up their honey-cells." He alludes to the preservation of articles of food in tin cases, from which the air is excluded. Meat and other provisions have been kept in this way for years; but he thinks the expense of these methods prevents their ever being more than a luxury.

He mentions a singular, but in many respects useful kind of *granary* adopted by the people of some parts of Spanish America. "The skin of an ox is taken off entire; the legs and neck being tied round, it is filled with tightly-jammed earth through a hole in the back, while suspended between posts. When dried to a state of parchment, the earth is taken out, and the bloated bag, resembling a huge hippopotamus, is filled with grain, which is thus kept air and vermin proof."

He recommends the construction of granaries on the principle of excluding the air, and observes:

"The practicalization of this is neither difficult nor costly: on the contrary, close granaries might be constructed at far less proportional cost than the existing kind. They might be made under ground as well as above ground, in many cases better. They might be constructed of cast iron, like gasometer tanks; or of brick and cement; or of brick and asphalte, like underground water-tanks. It is only required that they should be air-tight and consequently water-tight. A single man-hole at the top, similar to a steam boiler, is all the opening required, with an air-tight cover. The air-pump has long ceased to be a philosophic toy, and has taken its place in the arts as a manufacturer's tool; and no difficulty would exist as to that portion of the mechanism. Now, if we suppose a large cast-iron

or brick cylinder sunk in the earth, the bottom being conical, and the top domed over, an air-pump adjusted for exhausting the air, and an Archimedean screw pump to discharge the grain, we have the whole apparatus complete. If we provide for *wet* grain, a water-pump may be added, as to a leaky ship. Suppose, now, a cargo of grain, partly germinating, and containing rats, mice, and weevils, to be shot into this reservoir, the cover put on and luted, and the air pump at work, the germination would instantly cease, and the animal functions would be suspended. If it be objected that they would revive with the admission of the air, we answer, that the air need not be admitted, save to empty the reservoir. If it be contended that the reservoir may be leaky, we answer, so may a ship; and if so, the air-pump must be set to work just as is the case with a water pump in a leaky ship.

"The same arrangements that are good on land are good at sea. Many cargoes of wheat have been abandoned owing to heat and germination on their passage. Rats, mice, and weevils, also, are very destructive. If the vessel were built with metal-lined, air-tight compartments, the air might be exhausted by a pump; occasionally trying the pump to ensure against leakage; and thus even new, undried grain, might be carried and delivered across the sea undamaged. Collateral advantages would also be gained; the vessel would be more safe by means of air-tight compartments, and also more buoyant. And the same arrangements would be equally available for various kinds of goods, subject to damage in transit,—such as are hermetically sealed in tin cases; and thus the expense of packages would be saved.

"In reservoirs on shore the air might not merely be pumped *out;* warm air might be pumped *in*, to dry damp grain. Water might also be pumped in and out to *cleanse* the grain.

"Similar reservoirs or magazines on a similar scale might be constructed for butchers or other provision dealers, and meat might be preserved fresh for weeks in the heat of summer, preventing the necessity of waste, or of selling at ruinous low prices; and so with the fish brought to Billingsgate or other markets. On the same principle; there is no doubt, that fresh meat, as sea stock, might be carried instead of salt meat, and that fresh provisions might be transported from any part of the world to any other part. Pork, or beef, or mutton, or venison, might be killed in America and transported to England. Weevily biscuit would be a traditional commodity only, in the annals of sailor craft.

"As regards the economy of transport of grain from foreign countries, the process would be as follows. The corn brought down the Mississippi to New Orleans, or by canal or railroad to New York, would be discharged into the air-tight magazines of the vessel. On arriving at Liverpool, or Birkenhead, or Harwich, the Archimedean screw pump would discharge the grain into close waggons on a railway on the edge of the quay. These wagons might be rendered measurers of quantity, being all made to hold a given number of quarters; and thus all labor in expense and measuring would be saved. The wagons so loaded in bulk, and without the expense of sacks, would discharge their contents into reservoirs beneath the sidings; say for instance, the railway arches of the Eastern Counties. There it might remain secure against all detriment for any number of years the owner might desire, with the minimum of expense in transit and stowage. The wagons would be constructed with a hatch at top; and a discharge-pipe below."

Cut and pile wood before snow gets deep, and have it ready for hauling the first sledding.

How to raise Thirty Bushels of Wheat per acre

Where you could not raise twenty before.

Eds. Cultivator—Where you have a good clover sod, let the clover grow until the first week in June; then take a good team and plow, and turn the clover all under; then roll the sod down flat, and let it lay eight or ten days; then take a light harrow or cultivator, and pulverize the ground fine, and about the 25th of June sow 2½ bushels of corn to the acre, and after harrowing it well, roll it down smooth. About the last week in August, take your roller and press the corn down as flat as possible, going round with the roller the same way you intend to plow the land; then plow the land as deep as possible, and turn all the corn under—follow with the roller, pressing all down flat. Thus you have two crops well mixed with the soil for manure.

Then take a light harrow or cultivator, and pulverize the ground fine, and sow your wheat about the middle of September, and if you do not have one-third more wheat than you do where you summer fallow, tell me I am mistaken in a cheap method of manuring land. The corn will grow so thick that it will keep every other plant down, and leave the ground clean, and if there is a few small leaves of the corn scratched up with the harrow, it will afford a good top dressing for the wheat. Ira Hopkins. *Auburn, Sept.* 22 1848.

Maryland Lands.

Eds. Cultivator—My communication respecting lands in Maryland, which appeared in the September No. of the *Cultivator*, has elicited numerous letters from your state and the eastern states; the writers making many inquiries respecting the lands, their condition, prices, &c.

Can you state in your October number, for the information of your northern readers, that this is the healthiest country in the world; remote from all large bodies of water, and all marshy lands, there are no epidemics whatever. There is a great abundance of fine spring water, many fine waterpowers unemployed, large bodies of fine chestnut and oak timber, and lime in every direction—that land, long thrown out, and easily brought into a fine state of fertility by the use of lime and plaster, can be purchased for ten dollars per acre—one-third down, the balance to remain for 5 to 8 years. Farms under cultivation, with tolerable buildings, may be bought for from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre, and improved farms within thirteen miles of the city of Baltimore, which is one of the best markets in the United States, and situated in the very midst of the limestone region, may be purchased for thirty dollars per acre, on equally accommodating terms. These farms contain from 150 to 300 acres.

It may be well here to remark that plenty of highly improved farms in this county would bring from eighty to one hundred dollars per acre.

I am 18 miles from Baltimore, and all around me are these vacant lands and farms which have been suffered to run down and which are in the market. I am within three miles of a good turnpike to Baltimore, and none of the above mentioned lands more than five miles from one or the other of the turnpikes to the city. I shall be happy to answer all letters (post paid,) which are addressed me on this subject.

Persons anxious of seeing the country, will on application to Mr. Thomas Street, Bull's Head tavern, North Front street, near Gay st., Baltimore, be directed how they may reach my farm by the returning market wagons, and I will show them the country in this vicinity with great pleasure. W. B. Hamilton. *Long Green, Baltimore Co., Md., Sept.* 23*d*, 1848.

Disease in Sheep.

In the October number, page 322, of the *Cultivator*, your correspondent seeks for information in relation to a disease that has proved very fatal among his sheep, and for which you also seek a remedy.

I will first endeavor to explain the functions of the parts involved in the disease, their location, and the indications of cure. The seat of the disease is in the mucous membrane, which is a continuation of the external skin, folded into all the orifices of the body, as the mouth, eyes, nose, ears, lungs, stomach, intestines and bladder; its structure of arterial capillaries, veins, arteries, nerves, &c., is similar to the external skin; its most extensive surfaces are those of the lungs and intestines, the former of which is supposed to be greater than the whole external surface of the body.

The healthy office of this membrane, is to furnish from the blood of a fluid called mucous, to lubricate its own surface and protect it from the action of materials taken into the system. The mucous membrane and the external surface of the body, seem to be a counterpart of each other, and perform nearly the same offices; hence if the action of one is suppressed, the other commences the performance of its office; thus a cold which closes the skin immediately stops the perspiration, which is now forced through the mucous membrane, producing the discharge of watery humors, pus intermixed with blood, dry cough, emaciation, &c., alluded to by Mr. Ferris. There are two varieties of this disease; the first is called *common catarrh*, which proceeds from cold taken in pasture that is not properly drained, also from atmospheric changes; it may also proceed from acrid or other irritating effluvia inhaled in the air, or from poisonous substances taken in the stomach in the form of food. The second variety and the one to which Mr. F. may ascribe the loss of his sheep, is called *Epidemic Influenza*, and is produced by general causes; the attack is sometimes sudden; although of nearly the same nature as the first form, it is more obstinate, and the treatment must be more energetic. It is very difficult to lay down correct rules for the treatment of this malady, under its different forms and stages; the principal object to be kept in view is to equalize the circulation, remove the irrritating causes from the organs affected, and restore the tone of the system.

For this purpose, we make use of the following articles: Take

1 oz. of Horehound,
1 " Marshmallow,
½ " powdered Elecampane,
½ " " Liquorice,
½ tea spoon full powdered Cayenne,
2 table spoons full Molasses,
2 " " Vinegar.

Mix, pour on the whole one quart of boiling water, set it aside for two hours, then strain through cotton cloth, and give a table spoon full night and morning.* If the bowels are constipated, a dose of linseed oil should precede the mixture; no water should be allowed during the treatment.

The following injection may be used night and morning: take,

1 oz. of powdered Bayberry bark,
½ " " Gum Arabic,
1 pint of boiling water.

Stir occasionally while cooling and strain as above.

The legs and ears should be briskly rubbed with tincture of capsicum; this latter acts as a counter irritant, equalizes the circulation, and entering into the system, gives tone and vigor to the whole animal economy. G. H. Dadd, M. D. *Boston, Oct.* 9, 1848.

*This preparation undergoes a process of fermentation in the course of forty-eight hours, therefore should only be made in sufficient quantities for present use.

Kentucky Wild Lands.

Kentucky grazing lands are as good as any in the world. This is acknowledged by all who have any practical acquaintance with them. What can surpass the blue grass pastures of the regions around Maysville, Paris, Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville? Eastern men are prone to seek a grazing rather than a planting region as the field of their operations, and some are now turning their attention to the wild lands of Kentucky, as affording a better opportunity of investment than the prairies of the West. In Kentucky, wild lands adapted to grazing, can be purchased at from 50 cts. to $10 per acre—good lands, at an average of $2 per acre. Go up the Licking, towards Frankfort, or up the Ohio, and this can be done. And on a well selected location, the timber on the land for lumber purposes, is worth ten times the cost of the purchase money. Let an enterprising New England farmer, with a little capital to start upon, purchase a tract of land in the neighborhood of any great thoroughfare—as either of these rivers—and erect on the premises a good saw mill, to be operated by steam or water power, and the mill will make money rapidly for him, in preparing lumber for market—and there is always a good market at Cincinnati—while at at the same time it is clearing his land, for grazing. Thousands and thousands of acres of land are lying within 100 miles of Cincinnati, which, when cleared and in grass, will be worth from $10 to $20 per acre—and the lumber will pay for clearing the land, and leave a handsome profit besides. And why should not New England men take up these lands rather than go on to the prairies of the wide west? No healthier region of country exists in the known world. There are few or no slaves to be found there, and it is fully believed that Kentucky will be a free state on the gradual emancipation plan within five years—so that slavery will be no objection. There is the Marshall tract—25,000 acres, opposite and below Portsmouth—the Triplett tract, not far from Maysville, and other tracts where eligible purchases might be made. A simple ashery will pay all expense of clearing, provided no use is made of timber for lumber purposes. As a matter of illustration we might refer to the operations of the Kinnieonick Railroad and Mill Company.

This company was chartered March 1, 1848, by the Kentucky Legislature, and went into immediate operation. The land had been previously purchased by three members of the present company, and stocked with choice sheep, with the view of raising wool and sheep for sale. The Company have built a railroad running back from Vanceburgh, Ky., about seven miles—into their timber tract, consisting of about 16,000 acres. At the extreme end of the road, and on the bank of the Kinnieonick—a little river—they have built a mill 35 by 100 feet, to be worked by steam, capable of sawing 10,000 feet per day. The mill has three engines, one for driving a single saw, one for driving a gang of 18 saws, and one for driving any other machines the company may erect. All these engines are of high power. The saw-dust, together with a portion of the slabs, make all the steam required. The lumber when sawed at the mill is worth on the average, $10 per thousand, and will sell in market for $12.50 and upwards. Stave-dressing machines are to be connected with the mill, and circular saws for sawing a portion of the slabs into lath. The company have fenced in 2,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of the mill, from which they are now sawing the lumber—and many portions of this tract are worth $50 an acre for sawing purposes alone. The company now have about 500 acres cleared, and mostly set in grass. They have also on the premises about 1000 head of choice sheep, besides some cattle and horses. Wood from their land sells for $3.50 per

cord by wholesale in Cincinnati market; and chestnut oak bark, of which they have vast quantities, at $10 pr cord. The lumber, the wood and the chestnut-oak bark are being prepared for market constantly. It is expected that from 4,000 to 5,000 cords of wood will be sold in the course of the coming year, and from 1,000 to 2,000 cords of bark, and about 250,000 ft. of lumber per month through the year. They will clear about 300 acres of land and seed in blue-grass, timothy and clover. They have made arrangements to raise 1,500 bushels of corn, 1,500 bushels of oats—1,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,500 of turneps, 100 of beans, &c.

In addition, they have made and are making arrangements to have two ships built at their landing during the coming summer; also, to have fifty vine-dressers and their families from the Rhine, commence operations for the raising of grapes on their own account, during the coming spring, by furnishing them land for planting their vineyards. It is expected that these families will be followed by others in due course of time, having the same object in view. The members of the K. R. R. & Mill Company, are nearly all New England men, and if they accomplish one half they intend, it will be demonstrated that men need not go to the prairies to make good investments. B. *Oct.* 11, 1848.

Large Cattle.

The following are the weights and dimensions of the most remarkable of the fat cattle exhibited at the late State show at Buffalo.

J. and F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, exhibited two oxen, called *Empire State* and *Queen City*. The former measured in girth, behind the fore legs, 9 feet 3 1-2 inches: and his length from shoulder to end of rump was 7 feet 3 inches; the latter measured in girth, 9 feet, and in length, 7 feet 7 inches. The aggregate weight of the two was 5,784 lbs.

Two oxen shown by Lyman Brainard, girthed, each, 8 feet 10 inches—length, 6 feet 7 inches—weight of the two, 4,800 lbs.

Two oxen shown by L. Doty, measured, in girth, 8 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet 3 inches; in length, 7 feet 7 inches, and 6 feet 3 inches—weight of the two, 4,670 lbs.

An ox shown by Edward Munson, girthed 9 feet—length, 7 feet 8 1-2 inches—weight, 3,100 lbs.

The following were the live weight of cattle four years old :

A pair shown by		E. Sheldon,	4,295 lbs.
"	"	B. Humphrey,	4,037 1-2
"	"	John Burns,	3,887 1-2
One ox "	"	Heny Dixon,	2,200
"	"	E. Munson,	2,100

A pair of steers, three years old, shown by J. S. Wadsworth, weighed 3,390 lbs.; and a two-year-old steer, shown by the same gentleman, weighed 1,497 lbs.

A fat cow, 7 years old, shown by R. Hadfield, weighed 1,742 lbs.; and one 5 years old, shown by Robert Fowler, weighed 2,030 lbs. One 5 years old, shown by Allen Ayrault, weighed 1,652 lbs. One 6 years old, shown by Norman Kibbe, weighed 1,645. (This was only grass-fed. She was a cross of the Durham and Devon, and a very fine animal.)

R. I. Canfield, New Milford, Ct., exhibited a pair of cattle, 4 years old, at the late show at Litchfield, which weighed 4,600 lbs.

It may be interesting to compare these cattle with others of large size which have formerly attracted attention. The celebrated *Durham ox*, bred by Chas. Colling in 1796, measured, at ten years old, as follows: girth, behind the shoulders, 10 feet; breadth, at the shoulders 2 feet 7 inches, across the hips 2 feet 7 inches. We have no means of ascertaining his live weight at that time; but he was slaughtered the following year, in consequence of an accident, and though he was thought to have lost considerably in weight, his four quarters weighed 2,322 lbs., his tallow 156 lbs., and his hide 142 lbs.—making a total dressed weight of 2,620 lbs.

The oxen, *Maximus* and *Magnus*, bred by Col. Chapin, Springfield, Mass., exhibited at the show of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1817,—(the cattle being six and a half years old)—measured as follows: *Maximus*, girth, 9 feet; breadth across the hips 2 feet 6 inches—across the shoulders 2 feet 7 1-2 inches. *Magnus*, girth, 9 feet; breadth across the hips, 2 feet 6 inches—across the shoulders, 2 feet 5 1-2 inches. We have never seen any account of the live weight of these cattle, and only know the dressed weight of the smaller one, which was 2000.

The famous Broughton heifer, *Peach*, bred by Sir Charles R. Tempest—which won the gold medal of the Smithfield Club, in 1843,—and a model of which may be seen at the office of the Cultivator,—was four years and 10 months old, and gave the following dressed weight: four quarters, 1,770 lbs., tallow, 228 lbs., hide, 120 lbs.—total, 2,118 lbs.

Propagation of Mushrooms.

The propagation of mushrooms has not received much attention in this country—the few that are here used for culinary purposes, being generally of spontaneous growth. The use of the vegetable is, however, increasing, and there is no reason why it may not become as common here as in European countries. It has been supposed by some that they were of no real value as food—that they are only suitable for forming condiments, sauces and ketchups; but chemical investigation has shown them to be rich in nitrogen—the basis of muscle, &c. The following extracts from an article in the Transactions of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, contain useful directions in regard to the propagation of mushrooms :

"Mushroom spawn (or the mycelium of the Agaricus campestris) may often be found on the floor of an empty out-house where horses had been kept for a length of time. It may be preserved in small masses in a dry place for future use.

There are various ways of increasing mushroom spawn, but the following is, perhaps, one of the most simple. In the month of July prepare a quantity of short-litter, mixed with horse droppings. Lay this heap in the corner of a shed, about two feet thick, beating it gently down. The heap will heat pretty strongly at first, but when the heat has subsided till about milk warm, insert pieces of spawn into the centre of the heap. If the heap get cold, and there be not enough of heat to cause the spawn to run, cover the heap with warm horse-dung, so as to diffuse a gentle heat through the whole mass. When the spawn has run through every part, have the whole taken into a dry loft, where it is to be kept until wanted.

"The material I make up a mushroom bed with, consists entirely of horse-droppings—preferring those of horses kept on oats and hay, which are far more productive than those of horses fed with grass and clover, or other soft food. The droppings are collected into a shed as they may be gathered from the stables, turning the mass out in the day time to dry a little, if weather permit. When we have collected enough to make a bed, I have it all taken into the mushroom-house, and if not dried enough, it is spread on the floor and on the tops of the flues, turning once or twice a day, until we consider it half dried. It is laid altogether in a heap to sweat the rank heat of it, turning it over three or four times a day to keep it from burning. When the heat has well subsided, which is generally in about five or six days, we begin to make up

the bed, on a shelf, fitted, 2 feet 6 inches broad and 11 inches deep. This is filled within one inch of the top, beating the mass down in successive portions with a brick or mallet, as firm as possible, as the shelf is being filled. If it do not heat very vehemently, then all is going on well; but if it begin to burn, turn up with a dung-fork, to let the rank heat escape; when that has passed off, beat all down as before, and in a day or two the bed is ready for spawning.

"The heat in the bed when spawned, should not exceed 90° Fahrenheit, when the thermometer is sunk 5 inches into the bed. When of this heat insert pieces of spawn a little larger than a hen's egg, 9 inches apart, and just so deep as to be little more than covered. Lay on earth immediately, of a strong loomy character, 3 inches deep, and beat it all over firm with the back of a spade. In this state let the bed lie for eight or ten days, by which time the heat has declined a little.—Then cover it all over with hay, which increases the heat considerably; water it on the top of the hay with a syringe, two or three times a week, with water of the same temperature as the house, which is generally about 60o Fahrenheit. I never water directly on the surface of the bed, finding this, from experience, to have a very bad effect. In about five or six weeks at longest, the mushrooms make their appearance. I generally gather two pints a day from a bed 2 1-2 feet broad by 27 feet long. I have frequently, however, got as much as two pecks in one day when the bed was in full bearing; and on one occasion I had 2 1-2 quart bottles of ketchup made from a single gathering."

Rules for Plowing.

The Committee on Plowing at the late exhibition of the Onondaga county Agricultural Society, laid down the following rules. In regard to the first rule, we think the nature of the subsoil should be regarded in deciding on the depth of furrow—though six inches may be shallow enough for any soil. In some cases, where the subsoil is rich in the substances which constitute the food of plants, there is often great advantage in bringing the lower earth to the surface, where, by the action of air, heat, &c., it becomes a manure; but where the elements of fertility are to be *added* to the soil—that is, when the richness does not naturally exist, but is applied—we are in favor of less depth of furrow; though we would loosen and stir the earth as much as practicable with the subsoil plow.

"First, the ground should all be plowed and in no case *less* than six inches deep. The fertility of the soil will be greatly increased if the depth is gradually increased to twelve inches, and a greater depth is desirable.

"Secondly, the *furrow* should be well turned. And to do this the *width* of the furrow slice must always (except in the summer fallowing) be graduated to the *depth* of the furrow. If the furrow is too deep for the breadth cut, the slice will stand edgewise. If the slice is too wide for the depth of the furrow, a "balk" will be left on which nothing ought to be expected to grow, and if the next furrow is properly plowed, a hole will be left where the preceding furrow was improperly turned.

"Thirdly, where the surface of the ground will permit, the furrow should be *straight*, that the work may be more easily performed and have a more workmanlike appearance than it otherwise would have.

"Fourthly, where the earth is light and sandy, the flat furrow is best because it leaves the soil more compact, and less likely to be injured by drouth. If the soil is stiff and inclining to clay, the furrow is best if left at an angle of forty-five degrees, because the harrow will most effectually operate on the surface, and under each furrow a small channel will be left which will assist in disposing of the surplus water which may fall upon the surface, and also will render the soil more loose and friable."

To the above we add the following extract from the report of the Committee on plowing, at the late Pittsfield (Mass.) exhibition:

"Your Committe at this time beg to offer a few remarks on what remains to be done in the way of improvement. The work we have seen to-day approaches near to perfection, according to the general standard. The whole surface was thoroughly turned over, the depth and width well preserved. The only noticeable defects we have remarked on this and other occasions being that the dead furrow is not in all cases handsomely cleared up, and more care might be well bestowed in making the ends of the lands even. Although there may be some practical objections to the plan, it is worthy of consideration whether each plowman should not be required to stake a land and open the first furrow for himself, a requirement which would be a sure test of the skill of the workman and of the care with which his team was broken. According to the present plan, a superior plow may, and frequently does, make all the difference observable in the work of two men, while the skill may be on the losing side. It has been remarked that this plowing is nearly perfect, according to our standard. It remains to inquire in what respect our standard is imperfect. The answer is in the fact that if an average-plowed field here be compared with one in many foreign countries where the plows are greatly inferior in all respects to ours we shall find the comparison tells against us. The difference is less observable in sward plowing, which is necessarily the only species of plowing practiced at plowing-matches. In the art of plowing a given piece of sward *flat*, we may challenge competition. Whether flat furrows even in sward are the best is an open question. Without entering into the merits of the two systems it may not be out of place to mention that in consequence of some remarks in favor of this method by the Committee of last year, the subject was discussed by the North Stockbridge Farmer's Club, when it appeared that the nearly unanimous opinion was in favor of the shingling or lapped furrows. It is however, in the plowing of mellow land that we are most in fault, which arises on one side, from our pursuing the same system on the fallow that we do on the sward, of plowing wide and reversing flat, and on the other hand from the little care that is used in staking out the field in a scientific manner, and according to a well understood plan. It is to be regretted that neither of these subjects, fallow plowing, or the staking out of fields, which are at once a school and a test of good plowing, can come before the public at a ploughing-match; but a means might be devised whereby premiums should be offered for the best and most scientific fallow of five or ten acres, on the applicant's own farm, in the same way as we offer premiums for the best acre of corn or rye. It is believed that the best results might follow the adoption of such a plan."

Saving Pumpkins.

Every farmer who raises many pumpkins, usually loses a large portion, or else loses a large portion of their value, by freezing during sharp autumnul frosts. Some keep them into winter, and not having cellar room, throw them to the cows, when frozen about as hard as a brick-bat, and their ice-ribbed exterior resisting the sharpest teeth of a young brindle.

Gathering pumpkins and stacking corn-fodder are often performed on the same day; and if the farmer, when he builds his stack of stalks, will make a layer

of pumpkins and then a layer of corn-fodder, they will be effectually protected from the frosts of winter, and if perfectly sound when gathered, will even keep into spring, if the stock is not consumed by that time.

Laboring Communities.

Hon. Harvey Baldwin, in his address before the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, made some good remarks in reference to the effects of industry, as compared with indolence, on the character and prosperity of communities. He came to the conclusion that as "a general principle, that community which is required to toil the most constantly, to economise the most closely and live most frugally, will be found to be physically, morally and intellectually in the best condition." He made some comparisons in illustration of the principle: "Look for example to the azure sky—the bland atmosphere—the temperate climate—the fertile soil of Italy, and there behold her people—as a nation—ignorant, trifling, licentious, depraved and beggarly poor, numbering more of the lazaroni, than perhaps any other nation on earth. Look to the Ocean Isles, and especially those that border our own Southern coast; warmed by a tropical sun and fanned by a perpetual summer's breeze, their fat and fertile soils yield almost without tillage or toil in the greatest luxuriance and profusion, everything necessary to the support and comfort of man; and yet as a whole, how miserable, degraded, licentious, ignorant and debased." On the other hand he refers to New England and the Northern States, "where from necessity the people are all obliged to live in the constant practice of all these virtues, and where on earth will you find a better people than they—it is their climate—their frugal habits, their constant and persevering industry that contributes largely to make them so."

The Florida Ever-Glades.

We have received from Hon. Mr. Wescott, member of the United States Senate from Florida, a copy of Congressional Document 242, containing a copy of the Bill reported by that gentlemen at the late session of Congress, "to authorize the draining of the Ever-Glades in the State of Florida, by said State, and to grant the same to said State for that purpose." The Document contains a great amount of interesting information relating to this subject. It seems that the tract which it is proposed to reclaim, comprises, by estimation about one million of acres—the cost of reclamation is estimated at half a million of dollars—and it is thought that the tract would be capable of supporting a population of 250,000. At the present time these Ever-Glades are nearly worthless. The tract is mostly covered with water-grasses, growing from six to ten feet high, and the soil is more or less covered with water all the year. The basis is said to be lime-stone, upon which a deep vegetable deposite has accumulated from the decay of the plants produced for ages. The general surface of the soil being 12 or 15 feet above the level of the sea, it is proposed to drain it by cutting canals through various portions,—they emptying into tide creeks or rivers, which it is said extend up into the Ever-Glades. When this body of land is made suitable for cultivation, it is proposed to introduce the various tropical plants, valuable in commerce. The tract is situated to the southward of 27° 30′, where there is no frost, and where many productions may be obtained that will not grow in other parts of the United States. The following schedule is given of the articles which it is proposed to introduce:

Compty, yam, casava, ginger, pulka, Sisal hemp, indigo, tobacco, cortex cascarilla, canilla alba, sarsaparilla, sugar cane, pepper, bush and vine pepper, pimento, tea plant, orange, guava, Otaheite plum, shaddock, lime, hog plum, forbidden fruit, lemon. Jamaica apple, grape fruit, citron, sugar apple, banana, pineapple, cocoanut, plantain, sapadilla, sour sop, Avocato pear, mango, mame, olive, mame sapota, boxwood, lignumvitæ, mahogany, titi, and ship timber.

If the scheme proposed by Mr. Wescott and his associates, can be carried out—and there is certainly much evidence of its feasibility—it seems to us that the results could not fail to be vastly beneficial to the country.

Pork Making.

By the way of improvement in agriculture in all its various branches, such as tilling the soil, and improving stock of all kinds, Shelburne, in Franklin county, (Mass.,) I think is not excelled by any town in the state. In raising pork and pigs, they are a little the tallest yet. One hog raised and fattened last winter, by Mr. O. O. Bordwell, (a subscriber of yours,) slaughtered when just eighteen months old, weighed when dressed 735 lbs., neat weight. A litter of pigs, five in number, raised by Charles Smith, farrowed the 10th day of August, 1848, weighed, when just 5½ weeks old, No. 1, 30 lbs.—No. 2, 29¼ lbs.—No. 3, 29¼ lbs.—No. 4, 28¾ lbs.—No. 5, 27½ lbs.; making the whole, 144 lbs. For symmetry of form, and fineness of bone, they are not excelled by any thing of their kind. The sow was just one year old, fed only with milk and slop from the kitchen, up to time of weaning her pigs; she is of fine form; weight judged to be 400 lbs, live weight. Charles Smith. *Shelburne, Mass., Sept. 25, 1848.*

Principles of Plowing.—The editor of the *Canadian Cultivator*, who attended the State Fair at Buffalo, spoke in contemptuous terms of the "yankee plows" as compared with those made after the Scotch pattern. The *Maine Farmer*, in an article suggested by the remarks in the first-mentioned journal, gives the following sensible observations on the principles of plowing:—"Setting aside the mooted question, which is best, a furrow laid over completely flat, or set up on its edge—we shall limit the principles of turning, sward land for instance, to two. The first principle is this: The furrow slice, from the point of the plow to the heel of the mould-board, is, in form, the thread of a screw; or, perhaps it would better illustrate it, to compare it to the web of a screw auger, with a long twist. Take an elastic saw plate, fasten one end to the table, and turn it so that at the other end the under side is uppermost, and you represent the furrow in all its positions, from the first lifting from its bed—its progress or transition over—and its position when over. The mould-board, or whole plow should be of the shape that will cut a slice of ground, of given width and depth, and place it in that position, with the least friction or resistance, and of course with the least expenditure of force. As the plow is in progressive motion during the turning of this slice of earth, it will be found that there is a proper medium of length suitable, to accomplish this. If it be too short and too curved, it will break the slice, and push it over unsteadily, like the crowding of a blunt wedge through the soil. If it be of just the right length, it will lift the slice easily, and gradually,—turn it gently and completely, and leave it perfectly reversed in position. If too long, it renders the implement cumbrous and prolongs the friction to a useless degree.

"The other principle is: To have the beam of such a length and in such a position as to enable the power, or draft, to be applied equally, nearest the point of greatest resistance, and to have the handles of such length and slope as to enable the plowman to guide, turn and handle it, while in operation, with the least expense of force and time."

MONTHLY NOTICES—TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS received since our last, from Alfred Coffin, Ira Hopkins, W. I. I., Charles Smith, W. B. Hamilton, A Young Farmer, G. H. Dadd, B., J., N. Longworth.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., have been received, during the past month, as follows:—Catalogue of the Lake Erie Nurseries, Cleveland, Ohio, ELLIOTT & Co., proprietors—Catalogue of Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries, Catharine, N. Y., E. C. FROST, proprietor—Patent Office Report, from Hon. J. D. WESCOTT, Jr., U. S. Senate—Catalogue of the Highland Nurseries, Newburgh, A. SAUL & Co., proprietors, (late A. J. Downing & Co.)

OLD CHEESE.—We have received from Mr. J. CARY, a sample of cheese *nine* years old. It is of excellent quality, though we cannot say whether it has constantly improved, or was actually improving with age. If it had not yet reached all attainable perfection, we should like to know how much time would be required for that object.

FINE SAXON SHEEP.—We had lately the opportunity of seeing the flock of Saxon sheep owned by Mr. CHAS. B. SMITH, of Woolcottville, Litchfield county, Ct. This flock has been widely known for several years, and we had occasionally seen specimens from it which were of superior quality. Mr. S. has a smaller number than usual, having sold many. He has now about 200. His breeding ewes are a very superior lot—healthy, well-shaped, and of beautiful fineness and evenness of fleece. They are also very uniform in their appearance and quality, showing that the breeder is accomplishing his object. The average weight of fleece, washed in the way formerly practiced has been 2¾ to 3 pounds per head; but since Mr. S. has adopted the plan of more thorough cleansing, the average has been reduced to 2½ and 2¾ lbs. Mr. SMITH has on several occasions imported sheep from Germany, and has lately sent out an order for twenty, which he expects will soon arrive in this country.

IMPORTATION OF WOOLEN GOODS.—Some of our readers are probably aware that great quantities of European woolen goods have latterly been thrown into our markets. A correspondent who appears to be familiar with the subject, informs us that the French and Belgian governments are allowing bounties of 12 to 14 per cent. on the exportation of such cloths. The duties at our custom houses are charged at the short price. The case is thus illustrated:—"An article is bought of a French manufacturer at $100; on shipment at Havre a bounty of $12 is allowed, which reduces the article to $88; the duty in this country, 30 per cent. is $26.40, bringing the article into our markets at $114.40, whereas it should be $130."

It is remarked that every yard of foreign broadcloth occupies the space of one fleece of American wool, and that under the complete surfeit of goods imported under the above system, the low price of wool here, and the general stagnation of the trade, is unavoidable. We would suggest the inquiry whether this state of things was contemplated when the tariff of 1846 was framed?

MILKING COWS.—It is important that all the milk should be drawn from the udder; if it be not, the quantity secreted will diminish in proportion to the quantity left at each milking. That which is left in the udder is re-absorbed into the system, and the next milking will be so much less in quantity. Cows will not yield their milk to a person they dislike; but will show by their quiet attitude and chewing the cud that the operation, when performed by a gentle and expert milker, is productive of pleasure. The udder and teats should always be washed clean with water, which in the winter should be warmed. This will not only insure the cleanliness of the milk, but will cause it to flow more freely.

WOOLEN RAGS FOR MANURE.—The waste of woolen factories, and woolen rags, make a valuable manure. They may be made up into compost and remain till rotted, or may be used by themselves. A correspondent of the *Ag. Gazette* gives his mode of using the rags. He runs them through a straw-cutter, and then spreads them on grass-land. On some adjoining land he had applied lime, and also bone-dust, at a greater cost than the rags, but the latter produced the greatest results. He has tried mixing them with lime, but finds they are not so good "as the lime kills the greasy matter, and injures their fertilizing qualities." Perhaps ashes, or potash, by forming a soluble soap, would do better.

EARLY-SOWN RYE may be fed with sheep or calves, during the month of November, with great benefit to the stock, and, if the growth is large, with decided benefit to the crop, as a large quantity of herbage, lying on the ground in the winter, renders the crop liable to be "smothered," as it is called, especially if it is covered long with snow. No injury results from feeding rye with sheep or light cattle, any time in winter, except when the ground is so soft that it would be "poached," and the roots of the rye be broken; and there is no food better for such animals. We have often seen a young calf or lamb so improved by grazing on rye, late in the fall and early in winter, that they not only held their own when returned with the rest, but took the lead in thrift and growth. Rye is frequently sown for the purpose of being fed by stock, in the southern part of Ohio and in Kentucky. It is also the best crop for early *soiling*. It starts early, and may be cut several times before any other article is far enough advanced for the purpose.

PREMIUM ON STRAW CUTTERS.—The premium awarded for best straw cutter at the fair at Buffalo to Rapalje & Briggs, of Rochester, was for a straw cutter manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester, Mass.—entered by Messrs. Rapalje & Briggs. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Agricultural Rooms, Albany, Oct. 17, 1848.

NIPPING OFF THE TOPS OF POTATOES.—A few months since, Dr. KLOTCH recommended nipping off the tops of potatoes, while growing, in order to prevent the attack of the disease. A foreign paper gives the result of an experiment to test this, from which it appears that of two parallel rows, equal in extent, one having the tops nipped off as recommended, and the other left untouched, the latter gave 27 pounds more of sound potatoes than the former.

FATTENING CATTLE WITH MIXED FOOD.—A Scotchman who fattens 150 head of Galloway cattle, annually, finds it most economical to feed with bruised flax-seed, boiled with meal of barley, oats, or Indian corn, at the rate of one part flax seed to three parts meal, by weight,—the cooked compound to be afterwards mixed with oat straw or hay. From four to twelve pounds of the compound are given to each beast per day.—Would it not be well for some of our farmers who

stall-feed cattle, to try this or a similar mode? We are by no means certain that ordinary food would pay the expense of cooking; but flax-seed is known to be highly nutritious, and the cooking would not only facilitate its digestion, but it would serve by mixing to render the other food palatable, and by promoting the appetite and health of the animal, would be likely to hasten its thrift.

FLOUR FROM SPROUTED GRAIN.—A correspondent at Granville, Ohio, states that the wheat in that neighborhood was injured last year, by wet weather, and wishes to know what would be the best mode of making bread from the flour of wheat that had been damaged in that way. Will some one answer?

AGRICULTURAL GUIDE AND ALMANAC FOR 1849.—Edited by M. M. RODGERS, M. D., and published by SHEPARD & REED, Rochester, N. Y. It is a manual containing much useful information.

Answers to Inquiries.

FATTENING SWINE.—"Young Farmer"—If your corn is *hard*, it will do the animals more good if ground than if fed whole. As to feeding the meal wet or dry, there is probably no difference, unless it is to be cooked. We do not suppose that it "*adds* to its nutriment to cook it"—but we think the cooking brings the food into a condition in which the nutriment is easier and more thoroughly extracted. The "proportionate" gain by cooking must depend on circumstances, such as the hardness of the grain, and the quantity fed to the animal daily. A hog in good health will extract the nutriment from a small quantity of corn or raw meal, daily, but if full fed he is unable to do it, and the food is only partially digested. The cooking assists digestion, and in some instances will make a difference of half the nutriment the food contained—that is, by cooking, the animal obtains the whole, whereas if the corn was fed whole and raw, only half the nutriment might be extracted.

GRAPES FROM SEED.—J. W.—The *Boston Cultivator* gives the following as the best mode of raising grapes from seed. The writer says he has about 500 plants raised from 20 different kinds of grapes. "Save the seeds when the grapes are ripe; mark them, as it is desirable to trace the pedigree of a new fruit. Late in the fall, sow them in a rather light mellow soil, likea good garden, covering them about two-thirds of an inch deep. If sowing be delayed till spring, put the seeds into loam in the fall, or early in winter, and bury in earth, or place in the cellar, and keep gently moist which is best done by putting them in a tight stone or earthen vessel, covering the earth with damp moss or cloth, and placing in a close box or chest. It is less trouble to sow in the fall, especially where one has various kinds."

CHURNING MILK.—G. C. M., Greenfield, Mass.—We have no doubt that good butter is made by churning the milk, but we do not think it is the only way by which butter can be made that will stand tropical climates or long voyages. The Dutch and Irish butter has been celebrated for long-keeping, and that is generally made from cream, skimmed from the milk. We are not aware that there is anything peculiar in the process of churning milk. Large churns are required, and they are often worked by horse power. It is common to let the milk curdle or "lobber" a little before it is churned. O. C. CROCKER, of Union, Broome county, N. Y., and JOHN HOLBERT, of Chemung, Chemung county, are both noted for the fine quality of their butter, made in this way, and they would probably give any information in regard to their mode of manufacture.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

New-York, Oct. 20, 1848.

FLOUR—Genesee per bbl. $5.37½a$5.56¼. Demand fair and market steady.

GRAIN.—Wheat, Genesee, per bu., $1.25—Ohio, $1.15—Corn, in moderate request at 72a73 cts. per bushel for round, and 67a68 for mixed.

BUTTER—Orange Co, per lb., 19c.—Western, dairy, 15a17c.

CHEESE—per lb., 6½a7c. In good demand.

BEEF—Mess, per bbl, $11—Prime, $6.

PORK—Mess, per bbl., $12.25—Prime, $10—dull.

LARD—in kegs, per lb., 7¾a8c.

HAMS—Smoked, per lb., 6¼a9c.

HOPS—First sort, growth of 1848, per lb., 9a11c.

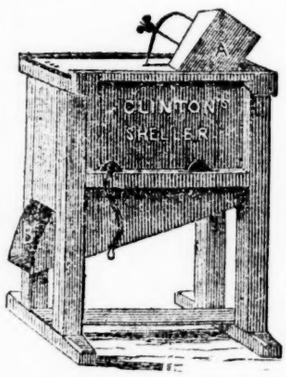
TOBACCO—per lb, Virginia and Kentucky, 2½a6½c.

COTTON—Upland and Florida, per lb., 5⅝a7½c.—New Orleans and Alabama, 5a8½c.

WOOL—Prime or Saxon fleeces, washed, per lb...	35a40	cts.
American full blood fleeces,.....	31a33	"
" half blood,.....	26a27	"
" one-fourth blood and common,.	23a25	"

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT the Albany Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 10 and 12 Green st., Albany, by H. L. EMERY, the following machines:



Clinton's Improved Corn Sheller.

Warranted the best hand machine for the purpose in use.

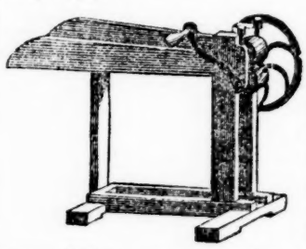
They are furnished with one or two hoppers, and are capable of shelling, with one hopper and two men, from 150 to 200 bushels ears per day; with the double hopper and three men, nearly double that amount may be done.

Price of best make, $10 & $13; ordinary quality, $7 & $9 each. The trade furnished on reasonable terms. The State Agricultural Society awarded to this Sheller their first premium in 1847.

Adams' Patent Wood Well and Cistern Pump.

A simple wood barrel and lead connection, for wells or cisterns, a neat and durable article, and a perfectly safe and tight connection, and warranted to give satisfaction, or may be returned within six months, at my expense, and purchage money, and expense of setting, refunded. Rights of Counties and Towns for sale by applying to H. L. EMERY.

Pumps furnished to the trade at unprecedented low prices. Retail price, $5.

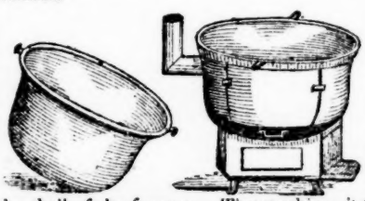


A large supply of STEVENS' SPIRAL HAY CUTTERS, of all sizes, at wholesale and retail, at manufacturer's prices. Also a good assortment of Hovey's, Rich's, Tower's and Ruggles, Nourse and Mason's Cutters of all sizes, at manufacturer's prices.

When feeders of stock learn the advantages of using cut feed, saying nothing of the great saving by using up much of the coarser qualities of hay, corn stalks' &c., they will no longer be without a good hay or corn stalk cutter.

Wheeler's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines.

HAVING sold upwards of two hundred setts of the above celebrated Machines, and with unparalleled success, not having failed to give entire satisfaction in every instance, we call the attention of farmers again to it. They are subject to the following warranty, viz: "The purchaser himself being judge—may return them at my expense within three months, if not found fully to answer the description and purpose as stated in Catalogue, (which is furnished gratis at store or by mail,) and the purchase money refunded."



MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACES. A convenient and portable furnace and boiler connected, and so constructed as to admit the flame and heat on all sides of the boiler, there being a space of two to three inches between it and the shell of the furnace. Thus making it the most economical by saving of fuel, and convenient as it occupies but little space, and with funnel, may be readily connected with any chimney.

Prices,	10 gallons,	$7 50	45 gallons,	$20 00
	15 "	9 00	60 "	23 00
	22 "	12 00	90 "	35 00
	30 "	15 00	120 "	50 00

MOBILE SEED STORE.

AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural Manufacturers' Agents, for the sale of

Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Planters, Water Rams, &c., &c.

The undersigned have been for many years devoted to the advancement of *Agricultural, Horticultural*, and other scientific pursuits, for which a taste is advancing in this State rapidly, and beyond any other period of its existence; and aware of the want of an Agent located in Mobile, in whose judgment in such matters, the citizens of this and the adjoining State, and the proprietors can have confidence, and who would take a direct and personal interest in furthering the introduction of approved *Agricultural* and *Horticultural* implements, tools and machinery, we are induced to open an Agency in this city, devoted to these branches alone. From our knowledge of, and acquaintance with the *Planters of Alabama* and *Mississippi*, we are enabled to offer greater inducements and facilities to *Patentees* and *Inventors* for the sale of their articles, than can be obtained elsewhere. We will open an exclusive

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY WAREHOUSE IN MOBILE,
SUITED TO THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

Inventors and Patentees are invited to a correspondence (post paid) relating to Plows, Harrows, Rollers, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Grain and Rice Thrashers, Hulling Machines, Fanning Mills, Cotton Gins, and all other articles useful to Planters and Agriculturists.

It may be proper to add that the great Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of which Mobile will be the depot, will go on to a rapid and certain completion, and that this will shortly be a point inferior to none in the Union, for the sale of every thing connected with the vast interest of Agriculture in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, and through the terminus of the Road at the mouth of the Ohio, with the "*Great West*," whose outlet this will be in a fair profitable rivalry with New Orleans.

We will make prompt returns of all business confided to us.

☞ Agricultrual Works received on commission

Mobile, Sept, 1848. S. B. NORTH & CO.

Refer to:—Hon. JOHN GAYLE, Member of Congress; Messrs. STEWART & EATON, Esqs.; J. G. LYON, Esq., U. S. Marshal; Messrs. LEBARON & SON; J. C. HODGES, Esq.; COLLIER H MINGE, Esq.; Messrs. L. MERCHANT & Co., J. H. RIVERS & Co, ROBERT DESHA & Co., DAVID STODDER, Esq; LUTHER TUCKER, Esq., publisher "Cultivator" and "Horticulturist," Albany; WM. H. STARR, Esq., Editor "Farmer & Mechanic," New-York; A. B ALLEN, Esq., Editor "American Agriculturist," New-York.

Nov. 1.—3t eom.

Premium

GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES,

With the Dolce Campana Attachment,

WITH or without the Metallic Frame, and containing every real improvement. Warranted in all cases to prove satisfactory, or purchase money promptly refunded, together with all expenses.

THE DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT is a new invention, for which the subscribers have secured letters patent—an improvement which combines more richness and beauty of tone than ever before attained in the Piano Forte. This instrument has always been regarded as of limited power, prior to those improvements by way of attachments, which are but recent inventions. the soft or harp pedal has been the principal one to vary the tone—but always objectionable by its marring the clearness of the vibrations of the strings, and to overcome which has been the great desideratum with the inventors of the

DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT,

And by which this great object is fully attained. It is controlled by a pedal, and produces similar qualities and expressions of tone unlike any thing heretofore known; and when combined with the other two pedals, produces the lightest shade of Altissimo notes. alternating with the crescendo and diminuendo, and other musical accents of any kind which may be desired, in perfect imitation of an orchestra performance. The particular qualities of this new attachment, are its clearness, brilliancy, and delicacy of tone, which falls upon the ear with a surpassing softness, like the chiming peals of distant bells,

"As they roll their notes along,
By brae and breezy burn;"

and hence its peculiar name, "Dolce Campana," sweet bells. This attachment is perfectly simple, and so constructed that it can be detached from the instrument in a few moments. It will not put the piano out of tune, or in any way effect it, except at the will of the performer. One of our Piano Fortes, with this Attachment. received the PREMIUM at the late great State Fair at Buffalo.

Those wishing to purchase a Piano Forte will do well to call and hear this new invention before they buy. A large assortment of Piano Fortes at various prices, 6 and 7 octaves, with Music and Musical Instruments constantly on hand.

BOARDMAN & GRAY.

Nov. 1—1t.* Nos. 4 and 6 North Pearl, and 79 State-s'., Albany.

CIDER MILL SCREWS.

THE Subscribers are prepared to supply orders for Cast Iron Cider Mill Screws and boxes complete.

Also, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, and Castings in general.

JAGGER, TREADWELL & PERRY.

Eagle Foundry, No. 110 Beaver Street, Albany.

October 1, 1848—2t.

SAXON SHEEP.

HAVING sold a portion of our farm, we shall reduce our flock, and now offer to sell, giving a selection from our entire stock of breeding Ewes and Bucks. We refer to

H. Blanchard, Esq., *Kinderhook Wool Depot.*
Samuel Lawrence, Esq., *Lowell*; and
The Editors of the *Cultivator.*

Letters addressed to us, New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

Nov. 1, 1848.—2t.* M. Y. & H. A. TILDEN.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS of the Linnæan Garden and Nurseries. Flushing, offer their unrivalled stock of Fruit Trees of suitable size for Orchards, and 20,000 Pears, of bearing age, on the Pear and Quince.

APPLES, 320 varieties, among which are,

Early Strawberry, Early Harvest, Summer Rose, Summer Queen, Large Early Bough, Benoni, Maiden's Blush, Keswick Codlin, Drap d'or, Fameuse, Porter, Gravenstein, Yellow Bellflower, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Peck's Pleasant, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Swaar, Fall Harvey, Ladies Sweeting, Tower of Glammis, Herefordshire Pearmain, Fall Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, White Seeknofurther, American Summer Pearmain, Esopus Spitzenburg, Green and Yellow Newtown Pippins, Golden Russet, &c.

PEARS, 508 varieties, comprising,

Dearborn's Seedling, Madeleine, Bartlet, Bloodgood, Summer Francreal, Tyson, Seckel, Beurre d'Amalis, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Glout Morceau, Beurre Bosc, Beurre d'Aremberg, Winter Nelis, Lawrence, Columbia, Easter Beurre, Fondante d'automne, Vicar of Winkfield, &c.

PLUMS, 170 varieties, comprising,

Imperial Gage, Washington, Purple Favorite, Yellow Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Smith's Orleans, Bleecker's Gage, Duane's Purple, Lucombe's Nonsuch, Purple Gage; Ickworth Imperatrice, &c.

CHERRIES, 120 varieties, comprising,

Black Tartarian, Graffion or Bigarreau, Black Eagle, Elton, Mayduke, Downer's late red, Belle de Choisy, Knight's Early Black, Downton, White Bigarreau, American Amber, Napoleon, &c.

PEACHES, 180 varieties, comprising,

Large Early York, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, White Rareripe, Nivette, Bergen's Yellow, Grosse Mignonne, Oldmixon Free, Red Rareripe, Cooledge's Favorite, Heath Cling, Serrate Early York, White Imperial, Early and Late Admirable, Oldmixon Cling, October Scarlet, &c.

APRICOTS, 34 varieties, comprising,

Moorpark, Large Early, Boston, Violet Hative, New White, Red Roman, Lafayette, Hardwicke Seedling, Dubois Golden, Early Peech, Breda, &c.

NECTARINES, 28 varieties, comprising,

Elruge, Boston, Red Roman, Violet Hative, New White, Hardwicke Seedling, Pitmaston, Orange, &c.

Also, Almonds, Quinces, Grapes, Figs. Pomegranates, Walnuts, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Rhubarb, &c.

ORNAMEETAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY. including, 30,000 Evergreen Trees, and Roses of 1,600 splendid varieties, Bulbous Flower Roots, Pœonies, Carnations, Hedge Plants, Vines, Creepers, &c.

Orders per mail will be exeeuted with dispatch, and forwarded as desired. Nov. 1—1t.

VALUABLE BOOKS

For sale at the Office of the Cultivator:

LIST OF AGENTS

FOR

"THE CULTIVATOR" AND "THE HORTICULTURIST."

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS.

THE CULTIVALOR—Price $1 a year. To Agents, seven copies for $5.—Fifteen copies for $10. All subscriptions to begin with the volume, which commences with the January No. in each year.

THE HORTICULTURIST—Price $3 a year. Agents are allowed a discount of 20 per cent on all subscriptions they forward. Subscribers to the Horticulturist may commence with the volume in July, or with the half volume, in January.

☞ All orders to come free of postage, and to be accompanied with the money for the numbers ordered.

MAINE

Augusta, R. Eaton, Pub. Maine Farmer
Atkinson, E. Y. Morrill
Bangor, C. K Miller
Calais, L L Lowell
Dover, Jos. Dow
Dennysville, I. McGlauflin
Edgecomb, Hon J. Pool
Foxcroft, C. Chamberlain
Fryburgh, J. O. McMillan
Guilford, J E. Loring
Howland, Rev. E. McGregor
Hallowell, Hon. John Otis
Livermore Falls, J. Wadsworth
Milo, A. Jones
Machias, W. Hill
Mercer, A. J. Downs
Norridgewock, Dr. I. S. Lynde
Portland, E. C. Andrews
Parkman, S. P. Shaw
Plymouth, Hon. S. Butman
Sangerville, C. S. Hussey
Skowhegan, A. Coburn
Sweden, W H. Powers
South Berwick, Chas. E. Norton
South Orrington, W. Goodale
Sydney, Chas. W. Coffin
Vassalboro, C. & S. N. Taber
Wilton, Chas M. Morse
Winthrop, Dr. E. Holmes
Winslow, R H. Green
Waterville, S. Appleton
Wiscassett, Alex. Johnson, Jr

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Alstead, W. Breed
Bennington, Sam'l Fisher
Concord, R. Merrill,
Durham, J. B. Smith
Dover, W. F. Estes
East Lebanon, A. Cleaveland,
East Weare, J. L. Eaton
Hanover, S B. Douglass
Hanover Centre, J. Smith, P.M.
Lyme, Selah Beal
Meriden, Benj. Wingate
Northwood, D Tucker
New Boston, J. S. Orvis
Portsmouth, Supply Ham, S. A. Badger
Plymouth, T. Eastman
South Weare, Enos Hoyt
Salisbury, I N. Sawyer
South Deerfield, Maj. C. Tucker
Walpole, C. Babbitt

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Arlington, C. B Hills
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Brownington, L Chamberlain
Brattleboro, F. N. Palmer
Burlington, John S. Pierce
Bennington, U Hicks
Bridport, F. P. Fletcher
Bethel, J Smith, P. M.
Bellows Falls, S. Grout
Berkshire, N. L. James
Brandon, Ed. Jackson
Barre, Rev. R. Bedford
Bridgewater, Jos. E. Willis
Bakersfield, J. S. Spalding
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Cabot, Jos. Hait,
Cuttingsville, E L. Holden
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Calais, H. P. Wilson
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East Charleston, J. W. Bebee
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GUANO.

A Superior lot of Patagonian Guano just landing—put up in tight casks, thus preserving all the ammonia—for sale at two cents per lb, at the Agricultural Warehouse of S. C. HILLS & CO. 43 Fulton St., New-York. Oct. 1, 1848—3t.

LARGE STOVES.

THE Subscribers are making the largest and best Stoves in market for Dairymen, Planters, and Hotel keepers—to which their attention is invited. JAGGER, TREADWELL & PERRY,
Eagle Foundry, No. 110 Beaver st., Albany.
Oct. 1, 1848—3t.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, several very superior Southdown Rams and Ewes, (from lambs to 4 years old,) some of which are imported animals.

Great care has been taken, and no expense spared to raise up this stock to a high standard. He has lately added to his former stock, several fine animals, many of which were selected personally by their former owner, from some of the most noted flocks in England.

Applications may be made either personally, or by letter, addressed to J. McD. McINTYRE, Albany.
Oct. 1.—3t.

PLUM STOCKS.

THE subscriber offers for sale 100,000 good strong seedling Plum Stocks.

Messrs. King and Ripley, and other nurserymen who have used these plum stocks, prefer them to the imported or any other sort ever tried by them.

None less than 15 inches high will be put in.

Price $10 per 1.000—$90 for 10,000, delivered in New-York.

Also, a large collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, &c. Apply to SAMUEL I. GUSTIN, Newark, N. J.
Oct. 1—2t.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS AND HORTICULTURISTS GENERALLY.

THE subscriber, for many years agent of the Highland Nurseries of Newburgh, having withdrawn from other engagements, has now devoted himself to the Commission Business, and intends giving special attention to the Nurserymen, Gardeners and Horticulturists of the country generally.

His arrangements for a regular correspondence with agents in Europe will be immediately completed, and prompt attention always given to the receiving goods from, and the forwarding goods to Europe.

He will also receive for sale, consignments of seeds or other goods, they may have to dispose of, and attend to the transaction of any business here or in Europe, with which they may entrust him. There being no such agency in the city, he hopes by a faithful attention to their interests, to render his services valuable, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

References.—A. J. Downing, Esq. and A. Saul & Co., Newburgh; H. Reid, Murry Hill, N. Y., and Elizabethtown, N. J.

GEO. G. SHEPPARD,
143 Maiden Lane, New York.

N. B. Orders for Russia Mats, for Budding or Packing, immediately supplied.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1848.—2t.

NEWBURGH NURSERY—FRUIT TREES.

THIS Nursery contains a general assortment of fine thrifty trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c.,

Of the most approved kinds. Also many that are new and rare, of recent introduction.

All orders (post-paid,) will be carefully attended to by the proprietor—Catalogues sent on application.

CHA'S. DOWNING.
Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1848.—2t.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscribers are now ready to receive orders for superior TREES viz: APPLES, PLUMS, PEARS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, &c, from their new nursery. Trees all warranted in a healthy condition, and true to their sorts. Orders are entered on the order book, to be forwarded as soon as practicable in the fall. Orders respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention.

WILSON, THORBURN & TELLER.

☞ Also, a fine assortment of choice varieties of the Pear on Quince stocks, or dwarf pear trees.
Albany, Oct. 1. 1848—2t.

TO NURSERYMEN, ORCHARDISTS, AND PLANTERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. Pear, Quince, Cherry, Plum, Apple, and Dwarf Apple, (Paradise) stocks, suitable for budding next August, or for Spring grafting. Also, the following ornamental tree stocks, from two to three feet high and stout: viz. Mountain Ash, Oak, Hawthorn, Elm, Spanish Chestnut, Horse Chestnut, Birch, Beech, Ash, Norway Maple, Sweet Brier, Larch, Scotch fir. (2 ft) Silver fir, (1ft.) Spruce fir, (1 ft.) Norway fir, (1 ft) Arbor Vitæ, (15 in.)

Also, 50 of the finest sorts of PEARS, standard and dwarf.

Priced list sent to post paid applicants.
Oct. 1—4t. B. M. WATSON.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Late A. J. Downing & Co.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their patrons and the public in general, that their stock of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., &c.,

For Autumn planting, is unusually large and thrifty, especially PEARS, PLUMS and APPLES; of most of the standard varieties of the latter there are several thousand trees, three and four years old, of large size suitable for orchard planting, together with a general assortment of Cherry, Peach, Nectarine and Apricot trees. Also, Grape vines, small fruits, &c., &c.

Portugal Quince Trees, standard height, 6 ft,	$1 00
" " quenouille " "	1 00
Angers (*true*) " " " "	1 00
Smaller trees of the above, price,	0 50

Hedge Plants.

Buckthorn, 2 year old, per 1000,	$ 8 00
Osage Orange, " per 1000,	12 00

The ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT is full and complete; for particulars see Catalogue, a new edition of which is just issued for 1848 & 49, and will be sent to all post-paid applicants.

Orders respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention, which will be carefully packed and shipped to any part of the Union or Europe

N. B. Catalogues to be had gratis of the agent in N. Y., GEO. G. SHEPHERD, 143 Maiden Lane, and at the office of "THE CULTIVATOR," Albany. A. SAUL & CO.
Highland Nurseries, Oct. 1, 1848.—2t.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale at his nursery in Canterbury, Orange County, N. Y., a general assortment of Fruit Trees, embracing all of the most valuable varieties of fruit, with many that are new and Rare. And having obtained them all from the best sources, or from bearing trees of well known varieties, and proved a large proportion of them on his own grounds; and the budding and marking of all his trees being done with his own hands, assisted by his Son; and devoting his entire attention to fruit trees only, he believes them to be equally correct with those of any other establishment.

His stock of APPLES, embracing many thousands, is large and very thrifty, at $20 per 100.

Trees of s" all size for the Western States, at low prices.

With grafts of all the varieties at low rates.

See Catalogue, which will be sent to all *post paid* applicants.

Also for sale, 30,000 SEEDLING PLUM STOCKS, one year old, and 5,000 one year old BUCKTHORN PLANTS.
Canterbury, Oct. 1, 1848.—1t. CHARLES HAMILTON.

MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.

HAVING arrived at a point in which I desire to reduce my stock of Sheep, I have therefore concluded to sell about 600 Merino Sheep this fall, which have been bred with great care, and are inferior to none in the United States—200 of which are half bloods, from the importation made by Mr. Taintor. Nothing need be said to recommend them, for they recommend themselves.
Cornwall, Sept. 1, 1848.—2t. A. L. BINGHAM.

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ANNUAL MEETING N. Y. S. AG. SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the N. Y. S. A. Society, will be held at Albany on the 3d Wednesday, (17th) of January, 1849.

Premiums will be awarded on Grain and Root crops, Butter, Cheese, Fruits, &c Statements should be furnished the Secretary early in January. It is desired that there should be a full represention from the County Societies, as well as of the friends of Agriculture generally.

A *Pomological Exhibition* will be held at the rooms of the Society, and growers of fruit are respectfully requested to forward specimens to the Secretary, as early, if practicable, as the 15th of January.

B. P. JOHNSON,
Nov. 1, 1848—3t. *Secretary.*

PERUVIAN GUANO.

FIVE hundred tons of genuine Peruvian Guano, fresh from the Chinche Islands, now landing from on board ship, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Farmers will do well to be upon their guard of whom they purchase Guano, as much is sold under the name of Peruvian, which is *spurious* and almost entirely worthless.

PLOWS, &c.—Upwards of sixty different kinds of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Thrashers, Horse Powers, and Agricultural and Horticultural implements of great variety.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.—A complete assortment.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the above, of 100 pages, will be sent gratis to all who request it, *post-paid.*

Apply at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of
A. B ALLEN & CO.,
Nov. 1—2t. 189 & 191 Water street, New-York.

KINDERHOOK NURSERIES,
Kinderhook, N. Y.

H. SNYDER begs leave to inform the patrons of this establishment and the public in general that his stock of *FRUIT TREES* for sale for autumn planting, is large, comprising all that is choice and rare, of recent introductions; as well as a full and large assortment of all the leading standard varieties. Also

100,000 *Seedling 2 yr. old Apple Trees, $5 pr. 1,000,*
10,000 *Plum Seedlings, 1 yr old, $10 per 1,000.*

Also, English Hawthorn, Buckthorn, Privet plants, Arbor Vitæ, for screens and hedges

Ornamental trees, of extra size, suitable for streets or lawns, consisting of

Elms, European Lindens,
European Mountain Ash, Maples,
European Larch, Norway Spruce, Firs,
&c., &c.

A good collection of flowering shrubs and greenhouse plants, including many of the most brilliant Roses of new and rare kinds.

Catalogues and information by letter, furnished on all *post paid* applications; and trees securely packed so as to be sent with perfect safety any distance, by railroad or otherwise.

Nov 1, 1848—1t.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY,

Attached to the "Department of Philosophy and the Arts," in Yale College.

B. SILLIMAN, Jr, Professor of Chemistry and the kindred Sciences applied to the Arts.

J. P. NORTON, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

THE Instructors in this department have opened a commodious laboratory on the College grounds, where they are now prepared to receive pupils in special and general chemistry The system pursued with those who design to become chemists or to study the science extensively, is thorough and complete. Such students always commence with an extended course of qualitative examination of unknown substances—and in due time pass through a series of varied quantitative determinations. To those who wish to follow special investigations connected either with the arts, agriculture or pure science, every facility will be afforded, both in organic and inorganic analysis.

Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., will instruct particularly in general elementary and analytical Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy, with special reference to their application to the useful arts. He will also give a course of lectures on Mineralogy and Metallurgy, continued through the summer term. During the fall and earlier part of the winter, he will also carry a class through a course of elementary Chemistry, in elucidation of the regular course on this subject in the Academical department.

The instruction in the professorship of Agricultural Chemistry is intended to unite, as much as possible, practical views with theory; to give the untaught farmer an opportunity to become acquainted with so much of science as shall enable him to reason upon his daily pursuits, and to understand the great principles upon which good cultivation must depend, presented in so plain a form as to be within the comprehension of all. Few chemical terms will be employed in the lectures, and those only of the simple explanations; they will thus be understood by those who have never devoted any attention to the subject. A regular course of lectures will be delivered in the winter of each year, commencing in January and continuing about two months, there being four lectures in each week. The subjects of the course will be—the composition and nature of the soil, the plant, and the animal—theories of rotation of crops, and of feeding—modes of draining—the different kinds of manures, their value and how beneficial—the improvement of waste lands, &c. &c Text-books will be indicated for study during leisure hours.

In connection with the lectures, will be a short course of elementary Chemistry, for such as wish to study somewhat more of chemistry than is given in the course, and to qualify themselves for making ordinary testings and qualitative examinations of soils, manures, &c.; this course will occupy two hours of five days in each week during two months.

The fee for the Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry will be $10. That for the Elementary Chemical Course, including apparatus and reagents, will be $25.

Students in Analytical Chemistry are allowed to work in the laboratory during the whole day; glass will be furnished, (with charges for breakage,) also the ordinary reagents and balances for the use of those who are so far advanced as to require them. There will be frequent recitations, and the students will receive the constant attention of one or both of the professors. The fee for this class will be $20 per month.

The vacations will correspond with those in the Academical departments, viz:—six weeks from the third Wednesday of August; two weeks from the first Wednesday in January; and four weeks from the third Wednesday in April of each year. Sessions begin with the close of each vacation, and are in length respectively, 14—14 and 12 weeks.

Students in this school will enjoy all the advantages to be derived from the extended means of the institution in Libraries, Instruments and Collections. The Mineralogical and Geological collection is widely known as one of the best in the country, and there are smaller collections in the possession of the Professors. Those who desire it can have access to the Lectures on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, by Prof B SILLIMAN, Senior, and to the Lectures on Natural Philosophy, by Prof D. OLMSTED.

Instruction is also accessible in higher Mathematics, in Engineering and the use of Instruments, in Philology, History, Oriental Languages, and Belles Lettres.

The department of Philosophy and the Arts in Yale College, of which the School of Applied Chemistry is a part, has been organized with a view to meet the wants of those who desire to follow the studies embraced under it further than they are pursued in a collegiate course. Those who desire further information on this subject, are referred to the annual catalogue of the Institution for 1847, '48.

A college education is not however required of those who become students under this department.

The Professors are always accessible to those who wish to consult them on matters relating to their several departments; and will undertake such analyses as may be entrusted to them. Letters of inquiry will be promptly attended to.

Analytical Laboratory, Yale College, New Haven, Nov. 1848.—2t.

THE CULTIVATOR

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